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RZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

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"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

Reports of Committees of Kennebec County Agricultural Society.

On Butter, Cheese, Maple Sugar, Apples, and

Your Committee who was selected to award premiums for the best butter, cheese, maple sugar, apples and grapes, having attended to that duty, ask

That your Committee proceeded to their duty by first examining the several specimens of butter presented for premiums. Although there were not many in number, your Committee were highly pleased to find them of an unusual good quality, reflecting much credit upon the worthy contributors-for which, in want of premiums for the whole, we cheerfully award the thanks of the Society. But your Committee regret to report that they found slight defects in some of these specimens, which more extensively prevail in most of the butter produced in this State. Your Committee have some knowledge of the standing, in distant markets, of what is termed Eastern, or Maine butter, which, when compared with butter manufactured in some of her sister States, falls much below it, in estimation, and consequently commands a reduced price good piece, woven waled, and must do the owner of from two to three cents on a pound; amounting to a loss to our butter producers in this County, not less than 4 or \$5000 annually. Your Committee came to this result by estimating the export from this County, over and above our home consumption, to be from 80 to 100 tons yearly, at a loss of \$50 per ton. True this does not seem to be an alarming sum to be distributed among the many butter producers in this County, but when taken into consideration that this article is one of the principal products of export from this County, and that it bids fair to become an increasing one, for years to come, we deem it of sufficient importance to interest the attention of this Society.

When we inquire into the causes of this error in with the manufacturer; for every one must admit, when they behold our "ten thousand cattle upon a

ed, is oversalting. against using the Syracuse or New York salt, as it Committee were puzzled to tell which the best was, ommended for this purpose. gives a bad flavor to butter—refined Liverpool, or There were 10 entered, and, indeed, all were best. ground salt, is preferable.

premiums, your Committee consider highly credita- best. Were not the Ladies more affectionate and determine the preference-many of them were very pect to get a bed covering to sleep under, after large. What few defects your Committee were able making this decision, (unless from the two favored to detect, consisted principally in being too hard ones.) We award to No. 26, (Mrs. Charles A. Marsand dry, and in some of them we discovered a bit- ton, Mt. Vernon,) your first premium; and to No. ter taste, having the appearance of the milk being 39, (Mrs. Sarah Norris, Wayne,) your second. overheated. However, your Committee finally set-tled the premiums upon Nos. 46, 102, and 99. No.

MAIN

A family Paper; Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, General Intelligence, &c.

VOL. XIII.

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1845.

NO. 50.

Guild, Sidney,) it is a good, stout, well manufacture of the intestines. [American Farmer. ed article, and we consider it entitled to the first premium. The third, No. 40, (Mrs. Sarah Norris, manufactured, the thread not being so round and the tenth as 92. close-to this we recommend the second premium. From this it is concluded that wood ought not to The fourth is a stout piece, and no doubt it will be cut until it is in the tenth year of its growth. keep the owner warm. One piece of woolen flannel, No. 103, (Miss Charlotte Cochran, Vienna,) a judge this entitled to the first premium. The pieces of cotton and wool flannel are all good and hand-excelled. second thought we consider the manufacturer enti-

our dairies, we are not long in deciding that it lies superior quality, and your Committee are sorry that it did not come strictly under their jurisdiction; but hoping it would fall into hands more able to do the wash them frequently, and rub them thoroughly thousand hills," that our facilities for producing butter, are equal, if not superior, to any section of the pecting to hear from it again soon. We are much the pores, and produces a healthy state which is ter, are equal, it not superior, to any section of the Union. We do not mean to impute any want of industry or pains upon our worthy dairy women, but that they labor under a mistaken idea, presuming that heavy salting butter will preserve while butter that heavy salting butter will preserve while butter to congress the correspondence of the improvement made in the manusconductive to warmth. When the feet appear clean, the produces a nealthy state which is discretion, that they been suspended in March last, and for that purpleased to see the improvement made in the manusconductive to warmth. When the feet appear clean, and our charge of carpets. There were seven speciments that heavy salting butter will preserve while butter that heavy salting butter will preserve while butter that heavy salting butter will preserve while butter. that they labor under a mistance while butter that heavy salting butter will preserve while butter milk is permitted to remain in it. If every particle milk is permitted to remain in it. If every particle the day is not far distant when every Lady will feel take off the stockings a short time before retiring, the day is not far distant when every Lady will feel take off the stockings a short time before retiring.

Some were thick, they were best-some were thin, The several specimens of cheese presented for they were best—some were pretty, and they were ble to the contributors, and were much troubled to kind hearted than the gentlemen, we should not ex-

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Per order.

Dudley Moody, Chairman.

presented for examination. The first was fulled SHEEP. If you desire that your sheep shall pay cloth, and we are sorry to say, four pieces only were you in fleece and curcuss for your keep, let us, if you entered for premium, and two of them not having the requisite number of yards. We could but feel them with comfortable sheds wherein they will be and House of R sorry that the Ladies of Kennebec had done so lit- kept both warm and dry, as without this precaution, tle to enrich the Fair by this most valuable article. a large portion of their proven ler which should go But when we come to turn our attention to carpets, to the increase of fat and wool, will be exhausted hearth rugs, and bed spreads, we concluded they in furnishing heat to their bodies, and will consehad not been idle, but rather meant to keep the quently be lost to the owner. The salting of sheep, floors, hearths and beds well covered, and leave the the giving them pine bows, and water regularly, are husband and father to provide for their own and matters which should not be neglected through this boys' backs. In a County so noted as Kennebec for and the succeeding winter and early spring months; agricultural and domestic manufactures, 50 pieces nor is it less essential, that their bedding should be, fulled cloth could not be considered more than a at short intervals, renewed. In feeding them, three fair calculation. But one, shall I say it? yes, one pounds of hay, daily, per head, will be enough. piece only of woolen flannel, and three pieces of they should, however, occasionally, through the cotton and wool were presented, and one small lot winter, receive as a part of their food, either bean. of worsted yarn, and no thread to mend the clothes. oat, barley, buckwheat, rye or corn-meal, as also But to return to talled cloth. One of the speci- messes of roots of some kind. In early spring, and mens, No. 3, (Mrs. Nathan Foster, Winthrop,) was indeed until the pastures are ready for their recepa piece of black cloth, made of fine wool, well man- tion, these latter additions of food should be partic ufactured, but not containing the requisite number ularly attended to. In turning them to grass in the of yards, it could not receive the premium; we spring, care must be observed that, for some days, would however recommend the manufacturer to the they be permitted to graze but a few hours at a favorable notice of the Society-hoping, at least, time, and that they be furnished with hay during they will award her a Diploma. The next examined was a brown piece of croth, No. 64, (Mr. L. meals: as early grass is apt to bring on disorders

GROWTH OF WOOD. It has been ascertained Wayne,) is a black piece, made of about the same that wood increases in the following proportion: the quality of wool, and it was with some difficulty that first year as 1, the second as 4, the third as 9, the we made the selection between this and No. 64; fourth as 15, the fifth as 22, the sixth as 30, the but on closer examination we found it not so well seventh as 40, the eighth as 54, the ninth as 70, and

[Biob. Phys. Econ.

FAMILY RECIPES. We are indebted for the folgood service on a cold night in January-we ad- lowing, to a lady of Utica, whose skill in the art of

some, and certainly do honor to the manufacturers. To make Johnny Cake. Take two large cups of The premium is awarded to No. 30. (Mrs. Oliver meal, one cup of flour, and one cup of sour milk, Foster, Winthrop.) One piece of frocking, No. 2, one egg, one table spoon tull of molasses, and a tea (Mrs. Nathan Foster, Winthrop,) a very good artispoon full of saleratus, dissolved; mix thoroughly, cle-but as there was only one piece, we hardly and add sufficient sweet milk to cause the batter to knew what to do about giving it a premium, but on spread in the pans; then bake in the usual way.

Rice Pudding. One cup of clean rice, and nine tled to two premiums, rather than none, for making cups of new milk, a piece of butter the size of a so good and useful an article-that having two to small hen's egg, a little salt," and sweeten to suit give, we award to it your first premium. The next taste-some add a few raisins and a little spice or

HEALTH AND COMFORT. To prevent cold fee into the year allier potter will preserve while butter while judge it entitled to the first premium. The next in tion. Neat's Foot Oil is excellent and preserves d, is oversalting.

Your Committee would caution our dairy women order was bed spreads; and here, gentlemen, your the leather soft. Castor Oil has been highly rec-

The Oregon Trade.

Company. This fact is the initial of one of the tant subject.

greatest commercial revolutions which the world As soon as the act to admit Texas as a State

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

and House of Representatives: meet the Representatives of the States and the people in Congress assembled, as it will be to receive ple in Congress assembled, as it will be to receive the aid of their combined wisdom in the administration of public affairs. In performing, for the first time the days innered on we by the constitution.

The claims which were left undecided by the joint commission, amounting to more than three millions of dollars, together with other claims for the days innered on we by the constitution. time, the duty imposed on me by the constitution, giving to you information of the state of the Union, and recommending to your consideration such neasures as in my judgment are necessary and expedient, I am happy that I can congratulate you on

With our unexampled advancement in all the elements of national greatness, the affection of the ople is confirmed for the union of the States, and the doctrines of popular liberty, which lie at the oundation of our government.

It becomes us, in humility, to make our devout acknowledgments to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the inestimable civil and religious bless-

ings with which we are favored. In calling the attention of Congress to our relations with foreign Powers, I am gratified to be able to state, that, though with some of them there have existed since your last session serious causes of irritation and misunderstanding, yet no actual hostilities have taken place. Adopting the maxim in the conduct of our foreign affairs, to "ask nothing that is not right, and submit to nothing that is wrong," it has been my anxious desire to preserve peace with all nations; but, at the same time, to be prepared to resist aggression, and to maintain all

our just rights. In pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress, "for annexing Texas to the United States," my predecessor, on the third day of March, 1845, elected to submit the first and second sections of that resolution to the republic of Texas, as an overture, on the part of the United States, for her admission as a State into our Union. This election I approved, and accordingly the charge d'affairs of the United States in Texas, under instructions of the tenth of executive government, the Congress, and the people of Texas in convention, have successively complied ties, is herewith laid before Congress. It is well

seded, and the State government organized.

Questions deeply interesting to Texas, in common with the other States; the extension of our revenue laws and judicial system over her people and territory, as well as measures of a local char-A Peep into the Pacific.- The last intelligence in- acter, will claim the early attention of Congress; forms us that there are now two packets running between Oregon city and Honolulu, one of the Sandwich Islands. One of these is an American body without unnecessary delay. I cannot too packet, and the other belongs to the Hudson's Bay earnestly recommend prompt action on this impor-

has seen. Look at the map. Fix your points at Liverpool, Boston, St. Louis, Oregon City and Canton. Then calculate the freight and time required by a bale of goods transported around Cape Horn less achievement. No arm of force has been

All of which is respectfully without the contract of the product of the contract of the contra

It is to me a source of unaffected satisfaction to of March last, the Mexican envoy extraordinary these instalments remained unpaid, seven of which and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, are now due. made a formal protest, in the name of his governsentations and assurances, abruptly terminated his

two countries was suspended. Since that time, Mexico has, until recently, occuies, issuing proclamations, and avowing the intention to make war upon the United States, either by an open declaration, or by invading Texas. Both the Congress and Convection of the people of Texas invited this government to send an army to that territory, to protect and defend them against the menaced attack. The moment the terms of annextection and defence. I, therefore, deemed it proper

growing out of unredressed injuries inflicted by the Mexican authorities and people on the persons and property of citizens of the United States, through a long series of years. Mexico has admitted these injuries, but has neglected and refused to repair them. has involved this subject in much mystery. The

our citizens, claims amounting to nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-neven dollars and eighty-eight cents, which were left unacted on by the umpire authorized by the treaty. Still further claims, amounting to between three and four millions of dollars, were submitted to the board too late to be considered, and were left to be disposed of. The sum of two millions twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixtyeight cents, decided by the board, was a liquidated and ascertained debt, due by Mexico to the claimants, and there was no justifiable reason for delaying payment according to the terms of the treaty. It was not, however, paid. Mexico applied for further indulgence; and, in that spirit of liberality and forbearance which has ever marked the policy of the United States towards that republic, the request was granted; and, on the thirtieth of January, 1843, a new treaty was concluded. By this treaty it was provided, that the interest due on the awards in favor of claimants under the convention of the 11th of April, 1839, should be paid on the 30th of April, 1843; and that 'the principal of the said awards, and the interest arising thereon, shall be paid in five years, I regret to inform you that our relations with term of five years to commence on the 30th day of Mexico, since your last session, have not been of April, 1843, as aforesaid." The interest due on the the amicable character which it is our desire to cul- 30th day of April, 1843, and the three first of the tivate with all foreign nations. On the sixth day twenty instalments, have been paid. Seventeen of

States," which he chose to regard as a violation of spoliations on the property of our citizens, were the rights of Mexico, and, in consequence of it, he subsequently presented to the Mexican government demanded his passports. He was informed that the government of the United States did not consider ty, providing for their examination and settlement this joint resolution as a violation of any of the by a joint commission, was concluded and signed at rights of Mexico, or that it afforded any just cause Mexico on the twentieth day of November, 1843. the continued prosperity of our country. Under the blessings of Divine Providence and the benign that the providence it stands before the blessings of Divine Providence and the benign that the providence are the blessings of Divine Providence and the benign the blessings of Divine Providence and Divine Providence and the Blessings of Divine Providence and the ance to Mexico, and constituting no part of the could have been taken; but it has not yet received territory or rightful sovereignty and jurisdiction. the ratification of the Mexican government. In the He was also assured that it was the sincere desire meantime, our citizers who suffered great losses, of this government to maintain with that of Mexico and some of whom have been reduced from afflurelations of peace and good understanding. That ence to bankruptcy, are without remedy, unless their functionary, however, notwithstanding these reprecontinued and unprovoked series of wrongs could mission, and shortly afterwards left the country. never have been tolerated by the United States, had Our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipoten- they been committed by one of the principal nations tiary to Mexico was refused all official intercourse of Europe. Mexico was, however, a neighboring with that government, and, after remaining several sister republic, which, following our example, had months, by the permission of his own government, achieved her independence, and for whose success he returned to the United States. Thus, by the acts and prosperity all our sympathies were early enlistof Mexico, all diplomatic intercourse between the ed. The United States were the first to recognise her independence, and to receive her into the family of nations, and have ever been desirous of cultivatpied an attitude of hostility towards the United ing with her a good understanding. We have, States -- has been marshalling and organizing arm- therefore, borne the repeated wrongs she has committed, with great patience, in the hope that a returning sense of justice would ultimately guide her councils, and that we might, if possible, honorably avoid any hostile collision with her.

Without the previous authority of Congress, the Executive possessed no power to adopt or enforce adequate remedies for the injuries we had suffered. ation offered by the United States were accepted by or to do more than be prepared to repel the threat-Texas, the latter became so far a part of our own ened aggression on the part of Mexico. After our country, as to make it our duty to afford such pro- army and navy had remained on the frontier and coasts of Mexico for many weeks, without any hosas a precautionary measure, to order a strong squad- tile movement on her part, though her menaces ron to the coasts of Mexico, and to concentrate a were continued, I deemed it important to put an March, 1845, presented these sections of the resosufficient military force on the western frontier of end, if possible, to this state of things. With this the country between the Nueces and the Del Norte, September last, to ascertain distinctly, and in an auand to repel any invasion of the Texian territory thentic form, what the designs of the Mexican govwhich might be attempted by the Mexican forces. ernment were; whether it was their intention to dewith all the terms and conditions of the joint resoarticle examined, is a piece of checkered flannel, or lemon. Bake in a slow oven, but do not bake dry.

| State of The next content of the lemon. Bake in a slow oven, but do not bake dry. | Constitution for the government of the lution. A constitution for the government of the lution is the government of the lution. A constitution for the government of the lution is the government of t were placed in a position to defend our own and the ner, the pending differences between the two counknown also, that the people of Texas at the polls have accepted the terms of annexation, and ratified the constitution.

I communicate to Congress the correspondence between the system of the constitution.

I communicate to Congress the correspondence between the system and the position of the product of hostility against Mexico, unless sine declared to the constitution.

The result has been that Mexico has made had been suspended in March last, and for that purpose the system of the product of t Texas had declared her independence, and main- as to the manner of renewing diplomatic intercourse

> to prescribe restrictions as to the form of govern- lars for the payment of the April and July instalment which Texas might afterwards choose to as-sume. "Provided it shall be ascertained to the sat-But though Mexico cannot complain of the United isfaction of the American government that said in-States on account of the annexation of Texas, it is stalments have been paid by the Mexican governto be regretted that serious causes of misunderstan- ment to the agent appointed by the United States ding between the two countries continue to exist, to receive the same, in such manner as to discharge

> Such was the character of the wrongs, and such the first information, in an authentic form, from the insults repeatedly offered to American citizens agent of the United States, appointed under the and the American flag by Mexico, in palpable vio-lation of the laws of nations and the treaty between the two countries of the fifth of April, 1831, that

of the twentieth of October, 1815; and it was further provided, that "it shall be competent, however, to either of the contracting parties, in case either should think fit, at any time after the twentieth of October, 1828, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party, to annul and abrogate this convention; and it shall, in such case, be accordingly entirely annulled and abrogated after the expiration of the said term of notice." In these attempts to of the said term of notice. In these attempts to degree of north latitude had been offered by the United States to Great Britian, and in those in 1818 and ted States to Great Britian, and in those in 1818 and ted States to Great Britian, and in those in 1818 and the states to Great Britian, and in those in 1818 and the states to Great Britian, and in those in 1818 and the states to Great Britian, and in those in 1818 and the states to Great Britian, and in those in 1818 and the states to Great Britian, and in those in 1818 and the states to Great Britian, and in those in 1818 and the states to Great Britian, and in those in 1818 and the states to Great Britian, and in those in 1818 and the states to Great Britian, and in those in 1818 and the states to Great Britian, and in those in 1818 and the states to Great Britian, and in those in 1818 and the states to Great Britian, and in those in 1818 and the states to Great Britian, and in those in 1818 and the states to Great Britian, and in those in 1818 and the states to Great Britian, and in those in 1818 and the states to Great Britian, and in those in 1818 and the states to Great Britian, and in those in 1818 and the states to Great Britian, and in those in 1818 and the states to Great Britian and in those in 1818 and the states to Great Britian and in those in 1818 and the states to Great Britian and in the states to the states to Great Britian and in the states to the same time, the resul ted States to Great Britian, and in those in 1919 and 1826, with a further concession of the free navigation of the Columbia river south of that latitude. The parallel of the forty-ninth degree, from the Rocky of the Rocky of the forty-ninth degree, from the Rocky of the forty-ninth degree of the Rocky of the Rocky of the forty-ninth degree of the Rocky parallel of the forty-ninth degree, from the Rocky Great Britian, with an addition of a small detached territory north of the Columbia. Each of these propositions had been rejected by the parties respectively.

In October, 1843, the Envoy Extraordinary and the care and columbia as it is our interest, to cultivate amicable relations.

Tribes as dwell beyond them.

The increasing emigration to Oregon, and the care as may be necessary to give effect to the treaty obligations.

By increasing emitting tribes as dwell beyond them.

The increasing emigration to Oregon, and the care as may be necessary to give effect to the treaty obligations.

By increasing emigration to Oregon, and the care as may be necessary to give effect to the treaty obligations. mountains to the intersection with the northeastern most branch of the Columbia, and thence down the channel of that river to the sea, had been offered by

ferred to Washington, and, on the twenty-third of this line to belong to the United States, and that the Pacific, but few of them afford an opportunity of north of it to Great Britian. At the same time, he proposed, in addition, to yield to the U. States a deached territory north of the Columbia, extending along the Pacific and the Straits of Fuca, from Bulfinch's harbor inclusive, to Hood's canal, and to make free to the United States any port or ports south of latitude forty-nine degrees, which they might desire, either on the main land, or on Quadra and Vancouver's Island. With the exception of the free ports, this was the same offer which had been made measure may be adopted, consistently with the conov the British, and rejected by the American government in the negotiation of 1826. This proposition was properly rejected by the American Plenipotentiary on the day it was submitted. This was the only proposition of compromise offered by the British Plenipotentiary. The proposition on the part of Great Britain having been rejected, the British Plenipotentiary requested that a proposal should be made by the U. States for an equitable adjustment of the ques-When I came into office, I found this to be the state

of the negotiation. Though entertaining the settled not be maintained to any portion of the Oregon territies worthy of consideration whether a stipulation to to the production; whilst cone important the place of its production; whilst cone important the place of conviction, that the British pretensions of title could nations, yet, in deference to what had been done by my predecessors, and especially in consideration that propositions of compromise had been thrice made by propositions of compromise had been thrice made by the best manner af securing our rights in Oregon, are submitted to Congress with great deference. on the parallel of forty-nine degrees, and in two of Should they, in their wisdom, devise any other mode them yielding to Great Britain the free navigation of better calculated to accomplish the same object, it the Columbia, and that the pending negotiation had shall meet with my hearty concurrence. been commenced on the basis of compromise, I deemed At the end of the year's notice, should Congress it to be my duty not abruptly to break it off. In con- | think it proper to make provision for sideration, too, that under the conventions of 1818 and 1827, the citizens and subjects of the two Powers held a joint occupancy of the country, I was induced to firmly maintained. That they cannot be abandoned make another effort to settle this long-pending controversy in the spirit of moderation which had given est, is too clear to admit of doubt. birth to the renewed discussion. A proposition was rejected by the British plenipotentiary, who, without submitting any other proposition, suffered the negotiaStates is the best now in existence. For the ground tion on his part to drop, expressing his trust that the on which that title rests, I refer you to the corres question, more consistent with fairness and equality, and with the reasonable expectations of the British government." The proposition thus offered and rejected repeated the offer of the parallel of forty-nine legrees of north latitude, which had been made by two preceding administrations, but without proposing to surrender to Great-Britain, as they had done, the free navigation of the Columbia river. The right of any foreign power to the free navigation of any of our rivers, through the heart of our country, was one which I was unwilling to concede. It also embraced a provision to make free to Great-Britain any port or ports on the cape of Quadra and Vancouver's island, south of this parallel. Had this been a new question, coming under discussion for the first time, this paoposition would not have been made. The extraordinary and wholly inadmissible demands of the British government, and the rejection of the proposition made in deference alone to what had been done by my predecessors, and the implied obligation which their

All attempts at compromise having failed, it becomes the duty of Congress to consider what measures it may be proper to adopt for the security and protection of our citizens now inhabiting, or who may hereafter inhabit Oregon, and for the maintainance

mountains to the intersection with the northeastern-

August, 1844, was formally opened, under the direc- way to Oregon, against the attacks of the Indian

tween our settlements in that distant region and the United States. An overland mail is believed to be lishing such a mail, at least once a month, is submitted to the favorable consideration of Congress. It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to determine whether, at their present session, and until after the expiration of the year's notice, any other

make liberal grants of land to the patriotic pioneers, who, amidst privations and dangers, lead the way through savage tribes inhabiting the vast wilderness intervening between our frontier settlements and Oregon, and who cultivate, and are ever ready to defend the soil, I am fully satisfied. To doubt whether it was produced, or the national character of the vesthey will obtain such grants as soon as the convention between the United States and Great Britain shall have ceased to exist, would be to doubt the justice of Congress; but, pending the year's notice, it is worthy of consideration whether a stipulation to this effect may be used. To doubt whether a stipulation to spirit of that convention.

The recommendations which I have made, as to

Oregon is a part of the North American continent. United States would offer what he saw fit to call pondence of the late and present Secretary of State "some further proposal for settlement of the Oregon with the British plenipotentiary during the negotiation. The British proposition of compromise, which would make the Columbia the line south of 49 deg., with a trifling addition of detached territory to the United States, north of that river, and would leave lon was imposed. This discrimination, so far as re- undoubtedly, in the exercise of a sound discretion, on the British side two thirds of the whole Oregon garded the Port wine of Portugal, was deemed a territory, including the free navigation of the Columbia and all the valuable harbors on the Pacific, can vides, that "No higher or other duties shall be imnever, for a moment, be entertained by the United States, without an abandonment of their clear terri-torial rights, their self-respect, and the national honor. For the information of Congress I communicate

herewith the correspondence which took place be-tween the two governments during the late negotia-The rapid extension of our settlements over our territories heretofore unoccupied; the addition of new states to our confederacy; the expansion of free printerior of Congress, expressed in a proviso to the ticle, and thereby lessen or destroy the revenue states to our confederacy; the expansion of free printerior of Congress, expressed in a proviso to the ticle, and thereby lessen or destroy the revenue which, at lower rates, would be derived from its ciples, and our rising greatness as a nation, are attracting the attention of the Powers of Europe; and ing treaties with foreign nations, a treasury circular and are not imposed to raise money for the support lately the doctrine has been broached in some of was issued on the sixteenth of July, 1844, which, of government. If Congress levy a duty, for reveacts seemed to impose, afford satisfactory evidence them, of a "balance of power" on this continent, to among other things, declared the duty on the Port nue, of one per cent. on a given article, it will proacts seemed to impose, afford satisfactory evidence that no compromise which the United States ought to accept can be effected. With this conviction, the proposition of compromise, which had been made and rejected, was, by my direction, subsequently withdrawn, and should any such interference on the North American consuch with the directed of the act, it is interpretated to impose, afford satisfactory evidence them, of a "balance of power" on this comment, to check our advancement. The United States, sincerely wine of Portugal, in casks, under the existing laws wine of Portugal, in casks, under the existing laws wine of Portugal, in casks, under the existing laws wine of Portugal, in casks, under the existing laws wine of Portugal, in casks, under the existing laws and treaty, to be six cents per gallon, and directed of the existing laws wine of Portugal, in casks, under the existing laws wine of Portugal, in casks, under the existing laws and treaty, to be six cents per gallon, and directed of the existing laws wine of Portugal, in casks, under the existing laws and treaty, to be six cents per gallon, and directed of the existing laws and treaty, to be six cents per gallon, and directed of the existing laws and treaty, to be six cents per gallon, and directed of the existing laws and treaty to be six cents per gallon, and directed of the existing laws and treaty to be six cents per gallon, and directed of the existing laws and treaty to be six cents per gallon, and directed of the existing laws and treaty to be six cents per gallon, and directed of the existing laws and treaty to be six cents per gallon, and directed of the existing laws and treaty to be six cents per gallon, and directed of the existing laws and treaty to be six cents per gallon, and directed of the existing laws and treaty to be six cents per gallon, and treaty to be six cents per gallon, and directed of the existing laws and treaty to be six cents per gallon, and treaty to be six cents per gallon, and directed of the existing laws and treat and our title to the whole Oregon territory asserted, the tinent; and should any such interference be attempand, as it is believed, maintained by irrefragable facts and arguments.

It is well known to the American people and to all nations, that this government has never interfered wines, "shall be subject to the duty provided for ford greater protection. If it be still raised to twen-The civilized world will see in these proceedings a spirit of liberal concession on the part of the United States; and this government will be relieved from all responsibility which may follow the failure to settle the controversy. their territories by conquest; we have not mingled country now claims that, under a correct constructioneresed; but if it be raised to thirty-one per cent. with parties in their domestic struggles; and believ- tion of the act, these imitations ought not to pay a and it is found that the revenue produced at that ing our own form of government to be the best, we have never attempted to propagate it by intrigues, by diplomacy, or by force. We may claim on this continuance of the united States continuing to own timent a like exemption from European interference. The nations of America are equally sovereign and inspendent with those of Europe. They possess the same rights, independent of all foreign interposition, to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate.

The nations of America are equally sovereign and inspendent with those of Europe. They possess the same rights, independent of all foreign interposition, to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate.

The nations of America are equally sovereign and inspendent with those of Europe. They possess the same rights, independent of all foreign interposition, to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate into the thirty per cent, it ceases to be a revenue duty. The precise point in the ascending vail, and that the result of their labors may be crowned with the happiest consequences.

By the constitution of the United States it is provail, and that the result of their labors may be accommended to be a to wail, and that the result of their labors may be accommended to be a crowned with the happiest consequence of the United States than thirty per cent, it cases ing our own form of government to be the best, we higher duty than that imposed upon the original rate is less than at thirty per cent, it ceases to be a the street according to the second year all the street according to the street

tions with whom we have similar treaty stipulations,

positions had been rejected by the parties respectivepositions had been rejected by the parties respectivepositions had been rejected by the parties respectively.

In October, 1843, the Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in London was authorized to make a similar offer to those
made in 1818 and 1826. Thus stood the question,
when the negotiation was shortly afterwards transforced to Washington, and, on the twenty-third of Spanish vessels; and this, whether our vessels arrive August, 1844, was formally opened, under the direction of my immediate predecessor. Like all the previous negotiations, it was based upon principles of "compromise;" and the avowed purpose of the parties was, "to treat of the respective claims of the two directions are not between our frontier settlements on the Missian to the respective claims of the two governments, they ties was, "to treat of the respective claims of the two countries to the Oregon territory, with the view to ties was, "to treat of the respective ciaims of the countries to the Oregon territory, with the view to the View to remain protect them on their journey. The immediate adoption of these recommendations, by Congress, will not violate the provisions of the existing treaty. It is manifestly unjust that, whilst American vessels, arriving in the ports of Spain from other countries, pay no more duty than Spanish vessels, Spanish vessels, Spanish vessels coming from a port in any other deaving the former discriminating duty to remain protect them on their journey. It is manifestly unjust that, whilst American vessels, arriving in the ports of Spain from other countries, pay no more duty than Spanish vessels, Spanish vessels, Spanish vessels coming from a port in any other deaving the former discrimanting duty to remain miscellaneous sources, one hundred and sixty-three thousand two in any other deaving the former discriminating duty to remain miscellaneous sources, one hundred and sixty-three theorem than the former discrimanting duty to remain misc equality nor reciprocity, and is in violation of the arrangement concluded in December, 1831, between the two countries. The Spanish government have made repeated and earnest remonstrances against this inequality, and the favorable attention of Conentirely practicable; and the importance of estab- gress has been several times invoked to the subject by my predecessors. I recommend, as an act of justice to Spain, that this inequality be removed by Congress, and that the discriminating duties which have been levied under the act of the thirteenth of July, 1832, on Spanish vessels coming to the United States from any other foreign country, be refunded. This vention of 1827, for the security of our rights, and Rico, which will still remain subject to the provisions of the act of June thirtieth, 1834, concerning tonnage duty on such vessels.

By the act of the fourteenth of July, 1832, coffee was exempted from duty altogether. This exemption was universal, without reference to the country where and our existing treaty with the King of the Nether-lands, Java coffee imported from the European ports of that kingdom into the United States, whether in Dutch or American vessels, now pays this rate of duty. The government of the Netherlands complains that such a discriminating duty should have been imposed on coffee, the production of one of its colonies, countries. Our trade with the Netherlands is highly beneficial to both countries, and our relations with them have ever been of the most friendly character. Under all the circumstances of the case, I recommend that this discrimination should be abolished and that the coffee of Java imported from the Neth-

erlands be placed upon the same footing with that imported directly from Brazil and other countries where it is produced.

Under the eighth section of the tariff act of the thirtieth of August, 1842, a duty of fifteeu cents per gallon was imposed on Port wine in casks; while, on the red wines of several other countries, when imported in casks, a duty of only six cents per galposed on the importation into the United States of America of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the kingdom and possessions of Portugal, than such as are or shall be payable on of which should not be exceeded in the rates of duthe like article being the growth, produce, or man-ufacture of any other foreign country." Accord- that duties may be laid so high as to diminish, or ingly, to give effect to the treaty, as well as to the prohibit altogether, the importation of any given ar-

forty-six thousand six hundred and six dollars; of try," by taxing other branches. which, the amount of domestic articles was ninety-nine millions two hundred and ninety-nine thousand false values, by the imposition of specific duties, thus used, but be kept in the treasury and paid out seven hundred and seventy-six dollars. The receipts into the treasury during the same year were its practical operations on different classes and purtation afforded by its deposite with banks to an untwenty-nine millions seven hundred and sixty-nine suits, are seen and telt. Many of the oppressive due expansion of their business would be checked, fifty-six cents; of which, there were derived from customs, twenty-seven millions five hundred and twenty- eight thousand one hundred and twelve dolars and seventy cents; from sales of public lands, lars and seventy cents; from sales of public lands, two dollars and thirty cents; and from incidental and and the poorer citizens who are less able to bear it, tories, but without adequate regulation of law. miscellaneous sources, one hundred and sixty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and paying their just proportion of the taxation required fifty-six cents. The expenditures for the same perfect of the support of the government. plied to the payment of public debt. The balance n the treasury on the first of July last, was seven millions six hundred and fifty-eight thousand three nundred and six dollars and twenty-two cents.

The amount of the public debt remaining unpaid on the first of October last, was seventeen million seventy-five thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty-two cents. Further payments of the public debt would have been made, in anticipation of the period of its reimbursement under the recommendation does not embrace Spanish vessels authority conferred upon the Secretary of the treas-arriving in the United States from Cuba and Porto ury by the acts of July twenty-first, 1841, and of April fitteenth, 1842, and March third, 1843, had not the unsettled state of our relations with Mexico menaced hostile collision with that power. In view retain in the treasury an amount unusually large for ordinary purposes.

A few years ago, our whole national debt growing out of the Revolution and the war of 1812 with Great Britain was extinguished, and we presented to the world the rare and noble spectacle of a great and growing people who had fully discharged every obligation. Since that time, the existing debt has been contracted; and small as it is, in comparison with the similar burdens of most other nations, it should be extinguished at the earliest practicable period. Should the state of the country permit, and, especially, if our foreign relations interpose no obstacle, it is contemplated to apply all the moneys in pressed their determination to aid in its modifica- incompetent, or not to be trusted with the custody the treasury as they accrue beyond what is requirand which is chiefly brought from Java to the ports ed for the appropriations by Congress, to its liquida- clusive evidence that it was not intended to be per- ded by themselves, but must rely on the presidents, gratulate the country on its recovering once more the lofty position which it so recently occupied.— Our country, which exhibits to the world the benefits of self-government, in developing all the sources

of national prosperity, owes to mankind the permaneat example of a nation free from the blighting influence of a public debt.

The attention of Congress is invited to the importance of making suitable modifications and reductions of the rates of duty imposed by our present tariff laws. The object of imposing duties on imports should be to raise revenue to pay the necessary expenses of government. Congress may, discriminate in arranging the rates of duty on different articles; but the discrunination should be within the revenue standard, and be made with the view to raise money for the support of government.

well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high courtry, one shall it be taken to affect the parties may have to any part of the said country, in the negotiation of 1824 was productive of measurement of 1824 was productive of measurement of 1824 was productive of any differences among themselves."

The negotiation of 1824 was productive of negotiation of 1826, having also failed to effect an adjustment by compromise, resulted in the convention of Suguest the state, learn, the subjects of any foreign states respectively, and states are earlied to continue in force, for an indefinite period, agreed to continue in force, for an indefinite period, agreed to continue in force, for an indefinite period, agreed to continue in force, for an indefinite period, agreed to continue in force, for an indefinite period, agreed to continue in force, for an indefinite period, agreed to continue in force, for an indefinite period, agreed to continue in force, for an indefinite period, agreed to continue in force, for an indefinite period, agreed to continue in force, for an indefinite period, agreed to continue in force, for an indefinite period, agreed to continue in force, for an indefinite period, and their governments administered to proportion, and that it should be assured to the faithest power don't be two high contracting parties may have to any part of the window proportion of their veiliance, which it is a subject to the date of this set of Parliament, and also of civil cases, where the cases of the total proportion of the incidental protection which a just system power. The late Bank of the United States proved of a cation shall be discassion prevail that the notitive proportion of their weilstep production of their weilstep production of the incidental protection which a just system of the united theory and indicate, the subjects of any date of the subjects of any convertient of the protection of the window provided the protection of the weilstep p vention of August the sixth, 1827, by which it was vention of August the sixth, 1827, by which it was vention of August the sixth, 1827, by which it was vention of August the sixth, 1827, by which it was vention of August the sixth, 1827, by which it was vention of August the sixth, 1827, by which it was vention of August the sixth, 1827, by which it was vention of August the sixth, 1827, by which it was vention of August the sixth, 1827, by which it was vention of August the sixth, 1827, by which it was vention of August the sixth, 1827, by which it was vention of August the sixth, 1827, by which it was vention of August the sixth, 1827, by which it was vention of August the sixth, 1827, by which it was vention of the captain should a less the conduct of the captain should a less the captain should a less the captain should a less the captain s

> hundred and sixty-four dollars, of which the amount That many of the provisions of that act are in vio- constitution could never have intended that the exported was fifteen millions three hundred and forty-six thousand eight hundred and one millions nine hundred and seven thousand seven hundred hundred and seven hundred high as greatly to diminish importations, and to Banks which hold the public money are often and thirty-four dollars for domestic consumption.— produce a less amount of revenue than would be tempted, by a desire of gain, to extend their loans. The exports for the same year were of the value of derived from lower rates. They operate as "proone hundred and fourteen millions six hundred and tection merely" to one branch of "domestic indusproduce a spirit of speculation and extraction and extraction

> housand one hundred and thirty-three dollars and duties imposed by it under the operation of those while the amount of the constitutional currency left that much the greatest burden is thrown on labor At present, State banks are employed as deposi-

While it protects the capital of the wealthy manufacturer, and increases his profits, it does not benefit the operative or laborer in his employment, whose wages have not been increased by it. Articles of prime necessity, or of course quality and low price, used by the masses of the people, are, in many instances subjected by it to heavy taxes, while articles of finer quality and higher price, or of luxury, which can be used only by the opulent, are lightly taxed. It imposes heavy and unjust burdens on the farmer, the planter, the commercial man, the moneys of the government from banking instiand those of all other pursuits, except the capitalist tutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds who has made his investments in manufactures.— of the government and the rights of the people,"

The government in theory knows no distinction of persons or classes, and should not bestow upon some favors and privileges which all others may not mended is designed as a secure depository for the enjoy. It was the purpose of its illustrious founders public money, without any power to make loans or to base the institutions which they reared upon the discounts, or to issue any paper whatever as a curof such a contingency, it was deemed prudent to retain in the treasury an amount unusually large for equality, conscious that if administered in the spirit in which they were conceived, they would be felt only by the benefits which they diffused, and would secure for themselves a defence in the hearts of the treasury of the people created by law, and be in people, more powerful than standing armies, and all the custody of agents of the people, chosen by the means and appliances invented to sustain gov- themselves, according to the forms of the constitu-

was passed by a majority of one vote in the Senate oaths, and who are subject to severe punish-and two in the House of Representatives, and that some of those who telt themselves constrained, un-application of the public funds, and for any failure der the peculiar circumstances existing at the time, in other respects to perform their duty.

present rates of duty, and a revision and modificatem of indirect taxation, even within the revenue law. standard, must be in favor of the manufacturing interest; and of this no other interest will complain. imum price at which the public lands can be enter-

minimum principle, or assumed, arbitrary and false ferior quality remain unsold, because they will not values, and of specific duties, and the substitution command that price. From the records of the Gonin their place of ad valorem duties, as the fairest eral Land Office, it appears, that, of the public lands and most equitable indirect tax which can be im- remaining unsold in the several States and Territoposed. By the ad valorem principle, all articles are ries in which they are situated, 39,105,577 acres taxed according to their cost or value, and those have been in the market, subject to entry more than which are of inferior quality, or of small cost, bear 20 years; 49,638,644 acres for more than 15 years, only the just proportion of the tax with those which 73.074.600 acres for more than 10 yrs, and 106.176. are of superior quality or greater cost. The articles 961 acres for more than 5 years. Much the largest consumed by all are taxed at the same rate.

incidental advantages to the manufacturers, and been selected are annually brought into market by enable them to derive as great profits as can be derived from any other regular business. It is be- With the view to the sale and settlement of these lieved that such a system, strictly within the revenue standard, will place the manufacturing interests unted and reduced below the present minimum rate, on a stable footing, and more to their permanent confining the sales at the reduced prices to settlers advantage; while it will, as nearly as may be prac- and cultivators, in limited quantities. If graduated ticable, extend to all the great interests of the and reduced in price for a limited term to one dolcountry the incidental protection which can be af-forded by our revenue laws. Such a system, when for a second and third term to lower rates, a large

it is hoped that a spirit of mutual concession and which they lie will be freed from the inconvenience,

that all shall be just to us. Excepting the differences with Mexico and Great Britain, our relations with all civilized nations are of the most satisfactory character. It is hoped that in this enlightened age, these differences may be amicably adjusted.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report to Congress, will communicate a full statement of the condition of our finances. The imports for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last, were of the value of one hundred and seventeen millions two hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars, of which the amount that many of the provisions of that act are in viocation, who are engaged also in "domestic industry" in their different pursuits. The joint labors of all these classes constitute the aggregate of the "domestic industry" of the maxing the interest to the borrowers from the mother than the maxing to industry "of the others.

The point labors of all these classes constitute to the nation, and they are equally entitled to the nation, and they are e

produce a spirit of speculation and extravagance, which sooner or later must result in rain to thou-By the introduction of minimums, or assumed and sands. If the public money be not permitted to be

> over-trading, and inordinate desire for gain, or other causes, they are certainly exposed. The Secretary of the Treasury has in all cases, when it was practicable, taken collateral security for the amount which they hold, by the pledge of stocks of the United States, or such of the States as were in good

Entertaining the opinion that "the separation of All the great interests of the country are not, as recommend to Congress that provision be made by nearly as may be practicable, equally protected by it. law for such separation, and that a constitutional treasury be created for the safe keeping of the should be independent of all banking corporations. The money of the people should be kept in the ernments founded in injustice and oppression. tion; agents who are directly responsible to the The well known fact that the tariff act of 1842 government, who are under adequate bonds and tion; agents who are directly responsible to the

to vote in its favor, proclaimed its defects, and ex- To say that the people or their government are tion on the first opportunity, affords strong and con- of their own money, in their own treasury, provimanent, and of the expediency and necessity of its thorough revision.

In recommending to Congress a reduction of the that they are incompetent for self-government. tions, not appointed by them, would be to concede

In recommending the establishment of a constition of the act of 1842, I am far from entertaining tutional treasury, I desire that adequate provision opinions unfriendly to the manufacturers. On the be made by law for its safety, and that executive contrary, I desire to see them prosperous, as far as discretion or control over it shall be removed, exthey can be so, without imposing unequal burdens on other interests. The advantage under any sys-

Under our present land system, limiting the min-I recommend to Congress the abolition of the ed to \$1,25 per acre, large quantities of lands of inconsumed by all are taxed at the same rate.

A system of ad valorem duties, with proper discriminations and proper guards against frauds in collecting them, it is not doubted, will afford ample from which the more valuable portions have not incidental advantages to the same rate.

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lands, supposed to contain lead and other minerals, have been reserved from sale, and numerous leases proved to be not only unprofitable to the govern- tence. government and the lessees.

be established by Congress.

When orders were given during the past summ for concentrating a military force on the west fronin small detachments occupying posts remote from each other.

array, embracing more than half our peace estab-lishment, was thrown together on an emergency so standing armies in time of peace. They are contrary from several of the States nearest the Texan term of the Texan term of the Texan term of the Texan term of the Texan term der his command, and auxiliary aid which, under cially of steam vessels, corresponding with our like circumstances, he was authorized to receive growth and importance as a nation, and proportioned from Texas, should be required. The contingency, to the increased and increasing naval power of other anon which the exercise of this authority depended, nations, of vast importance as reguards our safety, has not occurred. The circumstances under which and the great and growing interests to be protected two companies of State artillery from the city of by it, I recommend the subject to the favorable con-New Orleans were sent into Texas, and mustered sideration of Congress. into the service of the United States, are fully stated in the report of the Secretary of War. I recommend to Congress that provision be made for the operations of his department during the past year .payment of these troops, as well as a small number It will be seen that the income from postages will of Texan volunteers, whom the commanding gener-fall short of the expenditures for the year between al thought it necessary to receive or muster into our

During the last summer the first regiment of dragoons made extensive excursions through the Indian last. country on our borders, a part of them advancing No principle has been more generally acquiesced nearly to the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Co. in by the people, than that this department should in the north, and a part as far as the South Pass of sustain itself by limiting its expenditures to its inthe Rocky mountains, and the head waters of the come. Congress has never sought to make it a tributary streams of the Colorado of the West. The source of revenue for general purposes, except for a exhibition of this military force among the Indian short period during the last war with Great Britain, tribes in those distant regions, and the councils held nor should it ever become a charge on the general is believed, will have a salutary influence in re- as I think they ought, it will be necessary either to straining them from hostilities among themselves, curtail the present mail service, so as to reduce the and maintaining friendly relations between them expenditures, or so to modify the act of the 3d of and the United States. An interesting account of March last, as to improve its revenues. The exten-War Department, Brevet Captain Fremont, of the corps of topographical engineers, has been employed since 1842 in exploring the country west of the Mississippi, and beyond the Rocky mountains. Two officer have furnished much interesting and valuapedition; but it is not expected that this arduous erul on this subject, under the belief that such a

Our relations with the Indian tribes are of a fa- ent rates of postage. vorable character. The policy of removing them to a country designed for their permanent residence, of the act of the 3d of March last, for the establishwest of the Mississippi and without the limits of the organized States and Territories, is better appreciated by them than it was a few years ago; while education is now attended to, and the habits of civ- tion.

ilized life are gaining ground among them.
Serious difficulties of long standing continue to distract the several parties into which the Cherokees are unhappily divided. The efforts of the government to adjust the difficulties between them have heretofore proved unsuccessful; and there remains no probability that this desirable object can be accomplished without the aid of further legislation by Congress. I will, at an early period of your session, present the subject for your consideration, accompanied with an exposition of the complaints and claims of the several parties into which the nation is divided, with a view to the adoption of such measures by Congress as may enable the executive

to do justice to these respectively, and the corresponding extension of our comular and, if possible, to the dissensions which have the beginness which have the beginness which have the beginness which have the beginness which have the Bertramy of the Party for the Present condition of the Bertramy of the Party for the present condition of the best for the department. During the fact their object the increases of its efficiency, and consisting of the body of the government, and may properly be transferred to past year the olders and men have performed the best possible to the present condition of the best possible to the contracted in the Green and the sorting the law of the government, and may properly be transferred to so men other department. One of these grows and fidelity. A larger force than has often formed one sequentors oner our dig was respirable which the particular contentred in the Green and the properties the the amount of the present contentred in the Green and the sorting the law of the government, and may properly be transferred to so more other department. One of these grows and fidelity. A larger force than has often formed one sequentors oner our dig was respirable which per the properties and the properties of the secretary of State, which a few parts increased in the Green and the properties and the secretary of State and the s

Inds, in the humble homes which they have improved by their labor. With this end in view, all percent of the United States, and with it the navigating interest, have steadily and rapidly increased since the organization of our government, them by the existing pro-emption laws should be repealed or modified. It is the true policy of the government to afford facilities to its citizens to be come the owners of small portions of our vast public domain at low and moderate prices.

The present system of managing the mineral lands of the United States is believed to be radically defective. More than a million of acres of the public interests, and with it the navigating interest, have steadily and rapidly increased since the organization of our government, until, it is believed, we are now second to but one probably be inferior to none. Exposed as they must be a wise policy to afford to these important to stigmatize the honest acts of individuals, the probably be inferior to none. Exposed as they must be, it has been a wise policy to afford to these important of the United States is believed to be radically defective. More than a million of acres of the public lands, supposed to contain lead and other minerals, have been reserved from sale, and numerous leases of the United States in lands are required. Legal questions involving interests. As an executive officer, his residence and constant attention at the seat of government, the navigating interest, have steadily and rapidly increased since the organization of our government, the navigating interest, have steadily and rapidly increased since the organization of our government, the navigating interest, have steadily and rapidly increased since the organization of our government, tree increased since the organization of our government, the navigating interest. Legal questions involving interests. As an executive officer, his required. Legal questions involving interests of the people's money, are constantly referred to him by the extantion at the seat of government are peace, our navy performs the important duty of proupon them have been granted to individuals upon a tecting our commerce; and, in the event of we stipulated rent. The system of granting leases has will be, as it has been, a most efficient means of de-

ment, but unsatisfactory to the citizens who have gone upon the lands, and must, if continued, lay the ocean has been followed by the introduction of waroundation of much future difficulty between the steamers in great and increasing numbers into the provernment and the lessees. According to the official records, the amount of world. A due regard to our ows safety and to an According to the official records, the amount of rents received by the government for the years 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, was \$6,354 74, while the expenses of the system during the same period, including salaries of superintendents, agents, clerks, and incidental expenses, were \$26, 111 II—the income the ingless than one-fourth of the expenses. To this employment. They are admirably adapted to the remployment. pecuniary loss may be added the injury sustained by the public in consequence of the destruction of sion of intelligence, and to coast defence. In purtimber, and the careless and wasteful manner of suance of the wise policy of a gradual increase of working the mines.

The system has given rise to much litigation between the United States and individual citizens, and are now under shelter and in a state of good sible to them. I recommend that a liberal and generative, and are now under shelter and in a state of good sible to them. I recommend that a liberal and generative, and the Carless and wastering manner or suance of the wise policy of a gradual increase of consider himself as their immediate representative, and should be the more ready to give attention to their interests and wants, because he is not responsible to them. I recommend that a liberal and generative, and other than the carless and should be the more ready to give attention to the carless and individual citizens, and are now under shelter and in a state of good. producing irritation and excitement in the mineral preservation, while iron steamers can be built with region, and involving the government in heavy ad- great facility in various parts of the Union. The tion to them. I shall be ever disposed to show a ditional expenditures. It is believed that similar use of iron as a material, especially in the construc- proper regard for their wishes; and, within constitulosses and embarrassments will continue to occur, while the present system of leasing these lands remains unchanged. These lands are now under the mains unchanged. These lands are now under the mains unchanged. superintendence of the War Department, with the constructing them in the interior, strongly recomordinary duties of which they have no proper or namends that liberal appropriations should be made for ory of the most eminent citizen of our country, who

tendence and management of the General Land infancy, our shipping interests and commerce com- py condition of his country, cheered the last hours erament an equitable per centage of the gross essentially different now that we have grown from amount of mineral product, and that the pre-emp-tion principle be extended to resident miners and our commerce, carried in our own ships, is found in settlers upon them, at the minimum price which may every sea, and that our territorial boundaries and settlements have been so greatly expanded. Neither I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, for information respecting the ocean and on the lakes, can be successfully defended present situation of the army, and its operations du- against foreign aggression by means of fortifications ring the past year; the state of our defences; the alone. These are essential at important commercial condition of the public works; and our relations and millitary points, but our chief reliance for this with the various Indian tribes within our limits or object must be on a well-organized, efficient navy. upon our borders. I invite your attention to the The benefits resulting from such a navy are not consuggestions contained in that report, in relation to fined to the Atlantic States. The productions of the these prominent objects of national interest. dependent on the safety and freedom of our commerce. The occupation of the Balize, below New tier of Texas, our troops were widely dispersed and Orleans, by a hostile force would embarrass, if not stagnate, the whole export trade of the Mississippi, ach other.

The prompt and expeditious manner in which an entire valley of that mighty river and its tributaries.

sudden, reflects great credit on the officers who to the genius of our free institutions, would impose were intrusted with the execution of these orders, heavy burdens on the people, and be dangerous to as well as upon the discipline of the army itself.—
To be in strength to protect and defend the people and territory of Texas, in the event Mexico should diers who will be ever ready, as they ever have commence hostilities, or invade her territories with been ready in times past, to rush with alacrity, at a large army, which she threatened, I authorized the the call of their country, to her defence. This de-General assigned to the command of the army of scription of force, however, cannot detend our coast, occupation to make requisitions for additional force harbors, and inland seas, nor protect our commerce from several of the States nearest the Texan terri-

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith communicated, contains a detailed statement of the one and two millions of dollars. This deficiency has been caused by the reduction of the rates of postage, which was made by the act of the third of March

with them by the commanders of the expeditions, it treasury. If Congress shall adhere to this principle. one of these excursions accompanies the report of sion of the mail service, and the additional facilities the Secretary of War. Under the directions of the which will be demanded by the rapid extension and expeditions have already been brought to a close, demand, that the lowest rates be adopted which will and the reports of that scientific and enterprising produce the necessary revenue to meet the expenditures of the department. I invite the attention of ble information. He is now engaged in a third ex- Congress to the suggestions of the Postmaster Genservice will be completed in season to enable me to modification of the late law may be made, as will communicate the result to Congress at the present yield sufficient revenue without further calls on the Treasury, and with very little change in the pres-

Proper measures have been taken, in pursuance

With the growth of our country, the public business which devolves on the heads of the several Executive Departments has greatly increased. In some respects, the distribution of duties among them seems to be incongruous, and many of these might be transferred from one to another with advantage to the public interests. A more auspicious time fo the consideration of this subject by Congress, with a view to system in the organization of the several departments, and a more appropriate division of the public business, will not probably occur. The most important duties of the State Department relate to our foreign affairs. By the great enlargement of the family of nations, the increase of our commerce to do justice to them respectively, and to put an end, if possible, to the dissensions which have long end, if possible, to the dissensions which have long system, the business of this department has been

lities. I therefore recommend that the Attorney General be placed on the same footing with the beads of the other executive departments, with such subordinate officers, provided by law for his department, as may be required to discharge the additional duties which have been or may be devolved upon duties which have been or may be devolved upon feel no hardness against any individual. We suppose that

mend the interests of its inhabitants to your favora-ble consideration. The people of this District have no legislative body of their own, and must confide their local, as well as their general interests, to representatives in whose election they have no voice, and over whose official conduct they have no con-

Each member of the National Legislature should consider himself as their immediate representative, ous spirit may characterize your measures in rela-

during the summer that is gone by, has descended

great deeds had secured to him the affections of his fellow-citizens, and it was his happiness to witness the growth and glory of his country which he loved so well. He departed amidst the benedic-

tions of millions of freemen.

The nation paid its tribute to his memory at his omb. Coming generations will learn from his example the love of country and the rights of man.-In his language on a similar occasion to the present, "I now commend you, fellow-citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a full reliance on His merciful Providence for the maintenance of our free institutions; and with an earnest supplication, that whatever errors it will be my lot to commit in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved on me, will find a remedy in the harmony and wisdom of your councils."

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, Dec. 2, 1845.

Maine Farmer.

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1845.

A Voice from Franklin. [For the Farmer.]

To Hon. E. Holmes, Editor: Dear Sir-I notice ing a repeal of the statute granting a certain sum of mon- suppose you divide it by the amount of money actually ey to agricultural societies, was presented to the Legisla- paid out, which, you will see by the Treasurer's report, the proper and legitimate committee, it was sent to the over. mmittee on retrenchment."

Now, sir, I do not wish to deny the fact that I presented should be investigated and subjected to the strictest scrutiny if done fairly and honestly; but when those acts are my fellow-citizens, and published in a newspaper, in a of a mill. manifest spirit of malignity, accompanied by incorrect statements, calculated to deceive and mislead the public mind, I feel called upon, in self-defence, to call the attention of the public, through the same medium, as far as practicable, to the facts in the case. (1.)

That petition was handed to me by a friend of the obpublic money, as well in county and town, as in State matlect his expression) "you may as well burn it as to refer it what we say, that would reflect no honor upon any party. to the committee on agriculture."

able to act accordingly. (2.)

holding any personal allusions I think you and all others continue. will allow is unfair, if not towards me towards the other members of the county. (3.)

members of the county. (3.)

You then go on to state that the committee on agriculture was "the proper and legitimate one." Now, as the retrenchment committee was appointed for the sole purpose of inquiring into all the various expenditures of the it. If there is aught in it wrong in sentiment or in fact, willy tricks upon the unsuspecting printer, a few

a law which helps sustain the society? And that, too, uppens it seems cheering in proportion to the amount of the to hear from him again, and think it likely we shall, on the score of retreachment, when the saving to the indicate and the dry picking he has to grapple as there's a hound on his track. In future we shall

citement which obscures his usual good seuse and good nature, or he would not accuse us of being possessed with

in this "free and enlightened country" a man may speak Congress possesses the power of exclusive legis-lation over the District of Columbia; and I comtruth as it appears to him, without, at the same time, bearing any malice or ill will to the individuals who thus act. (2.) We go for the right of petition, and we also go for free discussion. If a man does not like the sentiments or intention of the petition, he has a right to discuss and animadvert upon it. When a petition has been presented and referred, it has become a subject for the public expression. Would our friend seal up the mouth of every naries, the House proceeded to elect a Speaker. John W. really opposed to the sentiments which their prayers contain? Must be put his "hands to his mouth and his mouth in the dust," lest by speaking of this thing to some thousands who are vitally interested in the measure proposed, he should disturb the equanimity of those who have done onal limits, shall at all times cheerfully cooperate it, and be called malignant? Your sober second thought, friend Tyler, will induce you to answer, No. We never I trust it may not be deemed inappropriate to the doubted the respectability of those who petitioned. We occasion for me to dwell for a moment on the mem- were possessed of some facts in regard to the first commencement of this law and of its continuance, which were tiral connection.

I recommend the repeal of the present system, and that those lands be placed under the superin
this important object.

Whatever may have been our policy in the earlier to the tomb. The enjoyment of contemplating, at ple to know some of them. How it has been continually stages of the government, when the nation was in its assailed, and how near it now is to being destroyed. We tendence and management of the General Land Office, as other public lands, and be brought into market and sold upon such terms as Congress in their wisdom may prescribe, reserving to the government an equitable per centage of the gross the virtue and capacity of the people, and in the founding the names of two individuals. In 1844 a Mr. permanence of that free government which he had largely contributed to establish and defend. His over the journal of the House we find it is a Mr. D. Tyler and not Isanc. We would, therefore, transfer our remarks

> We were surprised to find more enthusiasm, more agricultural spirit in Franklin than is to be found in any other county in the State, supposing, from the fact that from this county came last winter petitions to destroy the law which fosters that spirit, that there could be little spirit of the

in regard to his voting, to those who honestly, no doubt,

(3.) That portion of our address was extemporaneous and we have now forgotten the precise words or terms made use of. A friend at our elbow says that we stated the person "lived over the hills," at the same time pointing to the west. Any one, standing on Farmington hill, and stating that a certain individual lived over the hills, wouldn't be considered as giving a very definite description of his whereabouts. There's "a great country" beyond the hills, friend Tyler; and if the above description of location is true, mayhap somebody else will be scolding at us for meaning him.

(4.) In regard to this, if we come down to exact figures they prove both of us wrong. Putting the expenditure printers to the House. upon the per capita system, it will be proper to take the present number of inhabitants, which, according to the ratio of increase heretofore, cannot be less than 564,516. n your address, delivered before the Franklin County The amount which all the counties could draw would be stead of being referred to the committee on agriculture, if we mistake not, would be three mills and a small fraction

But the money is raised in reality by tax on property: how much of each dollar does it take? The last valuation such a petition, nor complain of you for alluding to that of the State is \$67,219,356: the \$3900 which the counfact. I am perfectly willing that every public act of mine ties might take would draw a little more than the fivehundreth of a mill, or not quite a six-hundreth; while the amount actually drawn for last year (the returns not being alluded to in a public address, in presence of thousands of made for this year) is a fraction over the two-hundreth part

(5.) We are willing they should. We assure you they are not counterfeit, and if they pass for what they are worth, we are satisfied.

(6.) We have not and do not accuse all the representatives of being office seekers. But we do publicly, fearlessly and boldly state, that too many, far too many of is strongly opposed to all unnecessary expenditures of fact. We make the statement more in sorrow than in anger, more in grief than malignancy. If we were not the committee on retrenchment, saying (if I rightly recol- you some truths, and bring forward documents to prove to the committee on agriculture."

It is not confined to any particular sect or party. Who does not know that office seeking is the great political sin ommittee, agreeably to his request; which motion pre- of the age? Who does not know that it is the root of bitvailed without opposition. This was all the active part I terness that causes all the strife and mischief and excitetook in relation to the petition: I did not use any influment among our lawgivers? We should like also to tell ence before the committee, and was not asked to do it. I some truths about retrenchment, were it not for breaking think, however, that I voted against the passage of the bill and in favor of its reference to the next Legislature, what has yet been done by any party has not been what that the wishes of the people in relation to it might be ascertained; and I hope every member of the next Legislature will satisfy himself upon that point, that he may be put to them "square," they would say so. They wish a able to act accordingly. (2.)

I was not present to hear your address, but I am crediand responsibility of their station. But neither party, bly informed by some who were present, that you made and they have all been in power, ever brought forward a me remarks calculated to describe the particular location | bold and regular system of retrenchment throughout.which you have omitted in your printed copy. This with-

> In conclusion, we would say to friend Tyler, "let there be no strife between me and thee." If we have wronged science needs no accuser!" thee, it will give us pleasure to make amends. The whole business was none of our seeking. We reluctantly consented to give the address at Farmington, and have done away with it. We shall be the first one to "repudiate" it weeks since, sent us per post, from a neighboring

From Washington. [Correspondence of the Farmer.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, '45. MY DEAR EZEKIEL:-Here we are, in the midst of the doings and undoings of the representatives of the peo melt the hardest heart. ple in Congress assembled. Of course we shall be under the necessity of exercising brevity, and instead of going into the minutize, jump at the conclusions.

Both Houses of Congress met on Monday at noon, The Senate was called to order by Vice President Dallas, when Senate was called to order by Vice President Dallas, when it appeared that forty-three members were in attendance. \$4,50; second \$4 @ 4 25; third \$2 75 @ \$3 75. Nothing of interest transpired. The credentials of the new members claiming seats, (Messrs. Turney of Temessee, Chalmers of Mississippi, Davis of Massachusetts, Jenness of New Hampshire, and Levey and Wescott of Florida,) were presented. The usual resolutions appoint- from 31 to 5c. ing a committee to wait on the President, to supply members with papers, and so forth, were passed, and the Senate then adjourned.

The House was called to order by the Clerk: two hun dred and twelve members present. After some prelimi-Davis of Indiana proved the successful candidate, being elected on the first and only ballot. The following is the result: Davis (Dem) 120; Vinton (Whig) of Ohio, 72; Norris (Dem) of N. H. 9; Miller (Native A.) of N. Y. 5; and Messrs. Stewart, Barringer, Chapman and Winthrop (Whigs) received one each. The Maine newspaper candidate came up among the missing. Mr. Davis, on taking the chair speakertorial, made a very appropriate speech-short and to the point. After considerable denate, and many motions and amendatory motions, the standing rules and orders of the last session (which do not include the one excluding petitions on the subject of the 'peculiar institution,') were adopted for the present, and 'peculiar institution,') were adopted for the present, and 'peculiar institution,' were adopted for the present institution in the peculiar institution i

Yesterday (Tuesday) nothing was done, save the reading and hearing read of the President's Message, which was transmitted to both branches. This is a very ---ican flareups, Texas annexation, and Oregon possession. Its length should not prevent any one from giving it a careful perusal.

but, as we think, with mistaken views, would repeal the To-day (Wednesday) but little or nothing of general interest has transpired in either House. In the Senate a resolution was adopted asking information relative to certain claims which have arisen under the Dancing Creek Treaty: also the motion to print 25,000 copies of the message, with the documents accompanying it relative to Oregon. A resolution was offered concerning the construction of a fort on Ship Island, in the Miss. river. In the House the day has been principally consumed in debating the printing question. Mr. Davis made a lengthy speech, and came down upon 'Father Ritchie' of the Union with a vengeance, and read a document from the proprietors of the Journal, who offer to do the House printing twenty per cent. less than was paid last year. Mr. Bayley returned the shot at some length, and finally offered an amendment to the motion before the House, that a committee be appointed to examine the matter, and report as to the best mode of getting the public printing executed. Here the previous question was called and sustained. Subsequently Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss, of the Union, were elected

The elite of the city are making extensive calculations on passing a gay, merry winter, as many of the Cougressmen are accompanied by their 'guide' wives and blooming daughters. A match factory, says rumor, is to be estab-Agricultural Society, published in the Farmer of the 6th 3900 dollars, which, divided by the population, would be lished immediately. As yet we have seen none that apof Nov. inst., an allusion to the fact that a petition ask-

Thine, as ever, Typo

Of-We are obliged to Typo for his favors. His seco epistle is unavoidably crowded out. [Ep.

OF CAUGHT IN THE ACT. On Thursday morning last, about 2 o'clock, a young gentleman of this village espied a light in the shop of B. & M. M. Swan, which led him to suspect that all was not right. He immediately went to the Franklin House, raised help, and returned armed and equipped for further action. As they approach lin this town, Helen S., daughter of Abner and Eliza A. ed the door, the light within disappeared. Going to the ed the door, the light within disappeared. Going to the back door they discovered that one of the panels had been removed, and then they were confident that some rogue was inside. One of them spoke to the victim, who was inside. One of them spoke to the victim, who answered, and desired to come out. They told him to come on. Out came his head, and the next moment they had him in close embrace. He proved to be one James Daly, an Irishman, aged about 22, who, only the Saturday ect, a very respectable farmer of Franklin County, who them are, and we say it, too, with a full knowledge of the previous, left his snug quarters in the county jail, where he had been boarding for three months, 'scot free' and John Stinchfield; James Marriner, 28. washing thrown in. On the arrival of the Messrs. Swan, ters, with a particular request that it should be referred to precluded by the neutrality of our columns, we could tell it was ascertained that 'Jamie' had pocketed a good assortment of jewelry, et cretera, and a watch or two, all of which, together with a bunch of keys and a plug of tobacco, when he found himself 'holed,' he threw on to the wood-pile in the back shop. "He was taken before a justice, examined, and, in default of obtaining bondsmen, was sent back to his old quarters for safe keeping. His trial will take place this week, the court being now in session.

will take place this week, the court being now in session.

Poor Jamie! he's a bad boy, but not a skilful rogue.

He's Irish, every inch of him. He said he had no idea of stealing—that he saw two persons crawl into the shop through the hole in the door, and he went in to see what through the hole in the door, and he went in to see what they were up to! When they escaped, or where they went, Jamie couldn't tell. He said, rather than go to jail, tho' he hadn't taken any thing, he would settle for all that was missing! The keys found he said didn't belong him, as he hadn't had any for three years; but when asked in court if they were his, he examined them in order to ascerof the member, so that no one could mistake the person, There has been a nibbling off here and a nibbling off there, and hadn't stolen, any thing; but when asked what the 'matter was,' as the tears trickled down his face just as he was entering his stony abode, he said, 'a guilty con-

Some mean piece of animated clay, capable of wielding the pen sufficiently well to play his very pose of inquiring into all the various expenditures of the State, and reporting bills for the reduction or discontinuance of any which they considered too high or unnecessary, and as the object of that petition was retrenchment, a discontinuance of an expense which the petitioners considered unnecessary and useless, this in my opinion was the more proper and legitimate committee to consider the subject, notwithstanding it might have a bearing upon agriculture.

If there is aught in it wrong in sentiment or in fact, away with it. We shall be the first one to "repudiate" it weeks since, sent us per post, from a neighboring town, a marriage notice, which we published. Since thinks agriculture, or agricultural societies, or money paid to sustain them, is wrong, let him come forward and give this reasons. The columns of the Farmer are open to him, and the market price. These then, we have been informed that this was a hoax; then, we have been informed that this was a hoax; then, we have been informed that this was a hoax; then, we have been informed that this was a hoax; that the newly married couple celebrated their nupticals some forty years ago, and have lived together and also to the man who believes the opposite. You shall all have "a clear field and fair play." [EDITOR.]

If there is aught in it wrong in sentiment or in fact, away with it. We shall be the first one to "repudiate" it weeks since, sent us per post, from a neighboring town, a marriage notice, which we published. Since then, we have been informed that this was a hoax; then, we have been informed that this was a hoax; then, we have been informed that this was a hoax; then, we have been informed that this was a hoax; then, we have been informed that the newly married couple celebrated their nupticals and fair play." If there is aught in it wrong in sentiment or in fact, away with it. If there is aught in the way with it. If there is aught in the way with it. If there is aught in the way with it. If there is aught in them, is treatly in town, a marri ried. Such an act may appear very witty to those at fair prices.

small enough to perpetrate it, but if it be witty, its

Nov. 14, 1845.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT. We are indebted to Child's express, for the particulars of a horrid accident that happened on the Maine Railroad, (the upper road so called) on Saturday afternoon last. While the train was passing through Newmarket, N. H., and was near a crossing, a horse and sleigh appeared in sight, and the engineer gave the usual signal—but sad to narrate, the horse rushed on to the track, and the engine passed over the sleigh, carrying destruction and death in its track! The sleigh contained Mr. John Hayden, of Newfield, (Me.) his wife and infant child, and his wife's sister. The mother and child were instantly cut to pieces, the

whole train passing over them! The mangling was terrible! The child's head was severed from its body! The sister was thrown with so much violence against the fence as to break the rails! She was not so much MY DEAR EZEKIEL:—Here we are, in the midst of injured but that she could walk with assistance. Mr. the assembled wisdom of these United States; and here we intend to tarry for a while, 'a looker-on in Venice,' says the horse was frightened and would not be conand, should luck favor us, a worken on the leaden bullets trolled. The engineer as soon as he saw them, reof intelligence. While we do remain, we will, with your to save their lives. The grief of the wretched huspermission, keep the readers of the Farmer informed of band and father, after the accident, was enough to [Eastern Argus.

Brighton Market Dec. 1.

At Market 650 Beef Cattle, 150 Stores, 3300 Sheep and \$20 Swine.
Prices.—Beef Cattle.—The prices of last week Stores,-Two year old \$7 @ \$14; three year old

\$15 @ \$24.

Sheep.—Sales of small lots from \$1 to \$2 12. Swine. Shoats to peddle, 3 and 3½c for Sows, and 4 and 4½c for Barrows; old Hogs 34 and 4c. At retail

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to examine the claims of competitors for premiums and act thereon as they may think proper.

All persons intending to claim premiums on their Crops

are reminded that they must make entries for the same to the Secretary of the Society (O. BEAN, Esq., of Read-field) by or before the 15th inst.

MOSES TABER, Per Order,

NOTICE.

A Public Meeting will be holden at the Baptist Vestry, on Friday Evening, Dec. 12, for the purpose of forming a Sacred Musical Society. All interested are invited to at-

lisease, superior to that of any preparation which has eve

homencal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower! The world was sad!—the garden was a wild; And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled!

In this town, Mr. Christopher Erskine to Miss Mary owden, both of Pittston.
In Richmond, Dec. 2d, Mr. Silas Colburn to Miss And

In Richmond, Dec. 2d, Mr. Silas Colburn to Miss Ann Maria Gaubert, both of R.

In Mercer, Nov. 17, by Rev. J. S. Thurston, Mr. Jas. W. Cofren, of the firm of Cofren & Blatchford, of this town, to Miss H. Frances Mayhew.

In Winslow, ou Sunday evening last, by D. G. Robinson, Esq. James I. Plummer to Miss Elizabeth N. Clifford, both of this town.

In Readfield, on the 4th inst., by Daniel Craig, Esq. William K. Dudley to Miss Sarah W. Whittier.

In Gardiner, Mr. Gideon Bowley to Miss Nancy Noyes. In Paris, Mr. William H. Porter to Miss Emeline Pratt.

In Gray, Mr. James Colley to Mrs. Olive Stowell.
In Bath, Mr. Johnson Ridout, Jr., to Miss Elizabeth D

In Eastport, Mr. David Tinker to Miss Sophia Went worth, both of Campobello. In Lubec, Mr. J. R. Ford, of Eastport, to Miss Mary In Bath, Mr. D. N. Hill to Miss Sophia Ann Totman In Phipsburg, Mr. William H. Gilman to Miss Louise Cushing.
In Bristol, Mr. L. P. Lambart, of North Yarmouth, to Miss Mary J. Erskine, of B.

Obituarn.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er, Thy term of probation is run. Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,

of Boston. She was on her way to visit her friends at Mt. Vernon, and her remains were taken to that place.
In this town, December 3d, suddenly, William Pettin-

A. S. North, only son of the late General William North, formerly of this town.

In Durham, Sally, wife of Francis Harmon, aged 68.

In Mt. Vernon, Samuel Lock, Jr., aged 21.

In Waterboro', Moses Deshon, a Revolutionary pension

er, aged 82. In Brunswick, John Sutherland, aged 38; wife of Major

In Thomaston, Mrs. Hannah Kellar, aged 56. In Waterville, Phebe K., wife of Col. E. H. Scribner, aged 62 years.
In Wells, Benjamin Penny, a soldier of the revolution,

KENNEBEC, 88,-At a Court of Probattein Augusta, within and for said County, on the first Monday of December, 1845.

sons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the last Monday of December, instant, at ten of the clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

W. EMMONS, Judge. A true copy .- Attest: F. Davis, Register.

STRAY HEIFER. BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, October 2d, a dark red heifer, one or

two years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her awny.

BENJAMIN STEVENS. Winthrop, Dec. 8, 1845.

Gardiner Flour Mills.

FLOUR.

Augusta, Nov. 26, 1845.

Fancy Articles.

ELEGANT penholders, card cases, emery cushions, and crowds out our usual variety of matter. Such documents only come once a year. Undoubtedly all by EDWARD FENNO.

J. E. LADD

The PRESENT is our own. We stand among the fallen leaves In youth's enchanted spring— When hope—who wearies at last— First spreads its eagle wing! We tread with steps of conscious strength Beneath the leadless trees, And the color kindles in our cheek, As blows the winter breeze. While gazing towards the cold gray sky, Clouded with snow and rain, We wish the old year all past by, And the young spring come again

We stand among the fallen leaves, In man'hood's haughty prime, When our pausing hearts begin To love the olden time: And as we gaze, we sigh to think How many a year hath past, Since 'neath those cold and faded trees, Our footsteps wandered last— And old companions, now, percha Estranged, forgot, or dead, Come round us, as those autumn leaves, Are crushed beneath our tread.

We stand among the fallen leaves, In our own autumn day, And tottering on with feeble steps, Pursue our cheerless way— We look not back—too long ago, Hath all we loved been lost, Nor forward, for we may not live To see our new hopes cross'd: But on we go-the sun's faint beam, A feeble warmth imparts, Childhood without its joys returns, THE PRESENT fills our hearts.

The Storn Teller.

LAST CRUISE OF THE WASP.

A THRILLING TALE. BY J. E. DOW ESQ.

The wind that rings along the wave, The clear unshadowed sun, Are torch and trumpet to the brave, Whose last green wreath is won.

The gnashing billow heaved and fell, Wild shrieked the midnight gale, Far, far beneath the morning swell, Sunk pennon, spar and sail. [O. W. Holmes.

It was a lovely evening in midsummer, in off the chops of the English channel, and stood havoc with her heavy thunder. in towards the silent shores of Cornwall. The stranger, and the faint ripple at the bows gave eyes the horizon around. evidence that she was slowly gliding ahead .upon the rolling prairies of Illinois.

swelled beautifully to the rising shores of mer- hove in sight, but the nearest one seeming locity of the wounded whale, a sloop of war "But what a sight is that from the top of ry England, and the starry ensign of the free most like a man-of-war, the Wasp ran down with her sails in strips, her spars twisted, splinstreamed gallantly over her quarter deck; her to speak her. streamed gallantly over her quarter deck; ner to speak her.

The world has nothing like it. To the east is now in use, and obviation ports were shut in; a silence equal to that of a way, her rudder gone, comes down before the the Arabian desert, boundless and desolate, like from back-water. At twenty minutes past nine the chase was forsaken bark, reigned through her halls of thunder, while a solitary battle lantern gleamed at the cabin door. The tread of the orderly on duty, alone gave evidence that the gallant vessel was not a spectre ship—"some gallant vessel was not a spectre ship with the case of the dealing shot into the end in foam, and now her stern by him or hall subscriber in confidence asserts that wheels put in sea; will surpass in power by one-third a sea; while westward stretched that of Libya, on her lee bow within hail. A heavy eighteen on her lee bow within hail. A heavy eighteen on her lee bow within hail. A heavy eighteen on her lee bow within hail. A heavy eighteen on her lee bow within hail. A heavy eighteen on her lee bow wit leon freighted with the dead." Hour after hour fearful lest he might escape, the wind blowing waiting the hour of near destruction.

mander of the American vessel, and then as the din of the swelling waves. Furious was quick as thought the silence of the quiet ves- the fire of the Wasp, and warm was the return blast is gone! The sea rolls in gentle billows. sel was broken by the shrill notes of the fife, made by the enemy. It was almost impossible and the heavens shower darkness instead of the tapping of the drum, the tread of armed to tell the officers from the men, amid the forked fire. A temporary rudder is rigged—a men, the tricing up of ports, the rattling of can- smoke and darkness of the hour; and the sea- storm staysail is set-the wreck of spars is non shot in the racks, and the running out of men slipped upon the bloody decks as they heavy pieces of ordance.

vate signal of the channel fleet.

"Aye, aye," replied the master's mate.

"Are you all ready with the bow gun?" "All ready, sir."

"Luff quarter master."

commenced.

Blakely. "Forecastle there."

"Luff it is, sir." said the old salt at the helm. "Stand by forward-Fire!"

The sloop yawned gracefully at the command of the trumpet, and displayed her ensign, which had been hidden by the mountain of eighteens thundered back the emphatic "No! canvass that towered before it. A heavy roar followed a volume of fire and wooly smoke enemy, and as the fire was not returned, Blake-from the American vessel's bows, and then a ly hailed a second time sharp and crackling sound from the chase—as though a heavy body had fallen from a great height upon a thin lattice of laths, and had passed through it, accompanied by a cry of agony, that echoed fearfully over the still waters, told the wave, the look-out man crie!but too plainly the work of bloody death had "Sail O! close aboard!"

cried the American captain, as he scanned the was therefore run up to the davits, and the crew chase through the night glass. "Steady your sent again to the guns. helm, quarter master, this is but the opening of The Wasp was soon in readiness to receive the ball."

"Steady so," answered the attentive gunner ing in sight astern, the conqueror was forced at the wheel. And the gallant sloop was as to leave his prize. silent as before. 3 7 7 7

"And still the sails went on, A pleasant noise 'till noon, A noise like a hidden brook In the leafy month of June, That to the sleeping woods all night Singeth a quiet tune."

salute with interest.

every shot told; and feeling that any risk was their brave. deck.

over the hammock nettings of the enemy like gallant band, and lived to tell the tale.

and had a complement of 118 souls. She had more. 25 killed and 42 wounded; while the Wasp had but 5 killed and 22 wounded.

where he arrived on the 8th of July, with his battled with the Arabs of the desert. ensign waving above the tattered flag of Eng-

the outer anchorage, and departed from the she stood further out to sea, and on the morn- ination most trace her last moments. ing of the first of September found herself in the midst of a fleet of merchantmen, under convoy of the Armada seventy-four.

With his accustomed skill and gallantry Capt. Blakely now beat to quarters, and dashed in among the unsuspecting fleet. A vessel loaded with guns and military stores was soon captured, and while the boarding officer was of a thousand adders forked in air, or wreathed busily engaged with another, the seventy-four around the magazines of hail, that reared their the year 1814, when a sloop of war appeared came down upon the wind and stopped the

Evening now crept in long and dusky shadgentle breeze from the ocean now sighed thro' ows along the silent waters, and the look-out dreadful music of the elementary war. the neatly fitted rigging of the belligerent man from his airy height watched with eager

The cry of "Sail O!" now roused the offi-The waves seemed to creep in long unbroken cers from their evening meal. Busy feet echswells before her, and the lingering glow of oed along the cleared decks, and the shot rack sunset as it glanced from summit to dark green received a further supply of the iron messen- ed thunder gave terrific evidence of the pres- just published by the Harpers, entitled "Obsersummit, seemed like the smile of dying day gers of death, while the active powder-boy ence of the Creator. But, hark! A cannon vations in the East," thus describes the singustood with a spare cartridge in his leathern faintly echoes! A pale sepulchral light faintly lar and extensive prospect from the Great Her light sails, from sky to water-sail, passing box beside his gun. Four sail now glares up on the deep! And now with the ve-

leon freighted with the dead." Hour after hour lazily rolled away. The land now began to grow more distinct while the haze of morning settled deeper upon the shadowed water.

At four A. M. a bright flash appeared where the shade of the land and the moon-lit billow mingled together, and then one after another the gleaming sails of a ship of war hove in the shadowed water. The land now began to gard the fearful lest he might escape, the wind blowing high and the Pyramids of Abousir, Sakhara, and Darfour, towering up in succession to the skies; turning northward, your eye flashes like waiting the hour of near destruction.

The commander at the wheel with his brazen trumpet, is silent. His bright eye flashes like the chained eagle, as he scans the face of the waiting the bour of eagle and the Pyramids of Askhara, and Darfour, towering up in the skier; turning northward, your e the gleaming sails of a ship of war hove in Darkness rested upon the ocean, save when il- from her starboard binnacle and the signal bell lumined by the bright flashes of musketry; tolls sadly as the vessel is thrown from broad-"Beat to quarters!" thundered the com- and the heavy roar of cannon died away amid side to broadside upon the sideling waves. ed swiftly upon her heel, and ran up the pri- sels plunged heavily along the agitated deep. closed.

As they came upon the top of corresponding "Show them the stars," cried the immortal waves, the practiced gunners fired, and when they rose again discovered the damage they Baury, nobly have you stood the test of this had done. For one hour this terrible conflict was kept up with unmitigated fierceness. At ten the enemy's fire ceased, and Capt. Blakely, leaning

> "Have you surrendered?" No human voice replied-but a few long

> over the quarter, hailed them in a voice louder

than the roaring ocean—

"Have you struck?" waters, and a boat was at once lowered to take of that arch of fire, a flash of lightning, folpossession of the prize. As the cutter touched

The smoke baying blown away, another ves-"They have felt the sting of the Wasp," sel was seen nearing the Wasp. The cutter

the second antagonist; but two more sail heav-

The helm of the Wasp was therefore put up and the ship ran off free, in order to repair her rigging and to draw the nearest vessel of the

enemy away from its consorts. The second stranger continued her chase of the Wasp until he got quite near, when he shot At fifteen minutes past one, P. M., the Wasp across her stern, gave her a parting broadside,

the stranger received his former double-shotted gave a sudden roll to leward, then settling STIBLING CASTLE IN SCOTLAND.-Wm. C. swiftly by the stern, she sank with a gurgling Bryant, editor of the New York Evening sound, while her dead men floated in ghastly Post, in one of his interesting letters from rumpet.

The order had scarcely died away, before the heavy hearts the English cruisers lowered their in Scotland: heavy sail hung in festoons upon the main yard. ensigns at half mast, and left the ocean tomb of "We went up through the livle town to the

board quarter, his larboard coming foul. The 12th of September, fell in with and took the Major somebody-1 forget his name-take English commander now uttered the magic Three Brothers. After scuttling her, she over- his dinner in the banquetting room, and sleeps command—"Boarders, away!" and placing hauled and took the brig Bacchus. This vessel in the bed-chamber of the Stuarts. I wish I himself at the head of his crew, endeavored to she soon sent to a final resting place in cold could communicate the impression which this carry the deck of his antagonist. Three times water. As she neared the Western Islands castle and the surrounding region made upon in succession the attempt was made, and three an armed brig hove in sight. Crowding on all me, with its vestiges of power and magniftimes the Americans drove the assailants back sail, the gallant Blakely fired a shot across her icence, and its present silence and desertion. with great slaughter. At the third rush, the bows, and received her descending flag as a "The passages to the dungeons in which gallant captain of the enemy fell from the token of submission. The vessel proved to be pined the victims of State, in the very buil-Wasp's mizzen rigging while in the act of flour- the Atalanta, of eight guns and nineteen min- ding where the Court held its revels, are open, ishing his sword-two bullets had pierced his ute men. Midshipman Daniel Gaisenger, now and the chapel in which princes and princesses brain, and he was dead ere he touched the a post-captain in the service, was put on board were christened and worshipped, and were of her as prize-master, and as the prize slowly crowned and wed, is turned into an armory. At forty-four minutes past three, Capt. Blake- darted from the conqueror at the dim hour of From its windows we were shown within the ly gave the order to board in turn. The Amer- evening, the prize-master and his crew were the enclosure of the castle a green knoll, grazed ican seamen now started en masse, -bounded last Americans who beheld the Wasp and her by cattle, where the disloyal nobles of Scot-

clashing of cutlasses, the sharp reports of boar- ish brig Adonis, from Rio, bound to Falmouth, we were told was the tilting ground, or place ding pistols, the groans of the dying and the was boarded by the Wasp in latitude 18 deg. of tournaments, and beside it rises a rock, vells of the wounded, were master of the foe. 35 minutes North, longitude 30 deg. 10 min. As the sword of the dying Manners was laid West, and two passengers. Lieut. McKnight, the combats, and which is still called the Ladies' upon the capstan, the flag of Britain dropt sud- and master's mate, Lyman, late of the gallant Rock. At the foot of the hill, to the right of denly upon the bloody deck of the Reindeer; Essex, were taken from her. The Swede then and ere the spectator could mark the move- pursued his course, while the American cruiser park. It is shorn of its trees, part is converted ment, the banner of freedom floated triumphant- continued to the Southward under easy sail .- into a racecourse, part into a pasture for cows, At 4 P. M. her topsails dipped in the Southern and the old wall which marked its limits is The Reindeer was an 18 gun sloop of war, Ocean; and when the sun set, she was seen no

Of the final end of the Wasp, rumor has been busy with her thousand tongues. At one time After burning his shattered prize, the victo- she was said to have been lost upon the desorious Blakely shaped his course for L'Orient, late coast of Africa, while her hardy seamen of the royal gardens, where the sovereign used

At another time, she was said to have been land, and his vessel crowded with prisoners of sunk in a gale off the Spanish shore, after an action with an English frigate. At one time On the 27th of August, having undergone a she was supposed to have been lost in the wild thorough repair, the Wasp dropped down to ocean, alone. At another, blown up by the accidental ignition of her magazines. History shores of France. Having made a few prizes, being silent upon the subject, the pen of imag-

It was an awful night in the South Atlantic the waves leapt in mighty masses, like spectre knights in dusky armor, upon their fire-tipped crests, like the crimson plumes of hell's batalion, played with the clouds and fluttered in the breeze. Loud rolled the thunder of heaven, and around the horizon the lightning-like tongues pale blue bodies upon the bosom of the storm. The wind swept in one unbroken howl, and the din of the dashing waters completed the The sails of the mariner's bark were no where

to be seen. It seemed as though man had left the ocean in its majesty to his God, while the clouds and darkness, the whirlwind and the water spout, the lightning and the deep mouth-

The storm abates! The fierceness of the cleared away, and the jibboom are cut adrift run out the long eighteens. The wind howl- together. The rolling guns are choked with The chase now showed English colors, turn- ed mournfully through the rigging—the ves- hammocks from the nettings, and the ports are

"Ha, my brave fellows," thundered the commander, "we are safe. Reilly, Tillinghast and war of nature. All hands save ship."

"All hands," shouted the first Lieutenant. "Tumble up, tumble up," cried the boatswain's mate below.

And now the weary crew are upon deck .-Those who are lashed, cut their seizing as if by magic. Grasping axes, the officers spring board a canal boat, just starting out to Buffalo. to the tops and work with the undaunted men. The fragrance of the viands induced him to go 44 The shattered topmasts are replaced, new sails aboard. A fresh broadside was now poured into the are bent, and already the distressed bark begins to wear the appearance of a ship of war. ax a poor man for thravelling on yer illegant But, hark!-from the northwest a rushing swan ov a boat?' sound is heard! A bright bow rears itself from A faint "Aye, aye," now came over the the edge of the horizon! And from the centre lowed by an instantaneous crash, blinds the eyes of the anxious leader and his busy crew. In a moment more, the fierce norther strikes the ship aback-from the top of a giant billow it hurls her down. A huge abyss yawns to a hearty meal, he came again on deck, and rereceive her-and with her mainmast blazing quested that the boat might be stopped. with the lightning's fire, and her tattered stars gleaming in the lurid glare, down, down to the ocean sepulchre sinks the gallant Wasp, with her immortal Blakely and his matchless crew.

One wild wail now rings along the solitary sea; it dies in echoes far away. The wind howls sadly in its fury-the waves leap in their majesty around—the thunder peal answers the roar of the billow, and the dead sleep in their breakfasted out! coffin of glory in sweet forgetfulness.

the Wasp until he got quite near, when he shot minutes past one, P. M., the Wasp tacked—the stranger also tacked to preserve the weather-gage. At three, P. M., the enemy bore down on the Wasps weather quarter, answered her cannon of defiance, and stood again to sweed her cannon of defiance, and stood again to sweed her cannon of defiance, and stood again to sweed her cannon of defiance, and stood again to sweed her cannon of defiance, and stood again to sweed her cannon of defiance, and stood again to sweed her cannon of defiance, and stood again to sweed her cannon of defiance, and stood again to sweed her cannon of defiance, and stood again to sweed her cannon of defiance, and stood again to sweed her cannon of defiance, and stood again to sweed her cannon of defiance, and stood again to sweed her cannon of defiance, and stood again to sweet her cannon of defiance, and stood against the sweet her cannon of defiance, and stood again to sweet her cannon of defiance, and stood again to sweet her cannon of defiance, and stood again to sweet her cannon of defiance, and stood again to sweet her cannon of defiance, and stood again to sweet her cannon of defiance, and stood again to sweet her defial to sweet her cannon of defiance, and stood again to sweet her definition of the same and force. When the same defial of skibling cannot be most happy to carry him.

SAN SLEK ON CRIVING.

San Slick aspektation to sweet he depend as the design of the company of the cannot he same and independent of the state of the control of the same and trainstit the same for said independent of the substitute of the control of the same and trainstit the same for said independent of the same and trainstit the same for said the control of the same and trainstit the same for said the time of the same and trainstit the same for said the time of the same and trainstit the same for said the time of the same and th

heavy sail hung in festoons upon the main yard. ensigns at har mast, and believe sail hung in festoons upon the main yard. ensigns at har mast, and believes, which is still kept in perfect order, and their sister, firing minute guns in memory of Castle, which is still kept in perfect order, and the removal of which from the latest styles. the ramparts of which frown as gainly over Captain of the British cruiser, at forty minutes past three, ran the Wasp aboard on the starboard quarter, his larboard coming foul. The safer than the one he was then running, the Having repaired her damages which were the surrounding country as they did centuries

land were beheaded. Close to the castle is a a living torrent; and in one minute, amid the On the 9th of October following, the Swed- green enclosure, intersecting with paths, which where the ladies of the Court sat to witness the castle, stretches what was once the royal falling down.

"Near it you see a cluster of grassy embankments of a curious form-circles and octagons, and parallelograms, which bear the name of King James's Knot, and once formed a part to divert himself with his courtiers. The cows now have the spot to themselves, and have made their own paths and alleys all over it. 'Yonder, to the southwest of the castle,' said a sentinel who stood at the gate, 'you see where a large field has been lately ploughed, and beyond it is another, which looks very green. That green field is the spot where the battle of Bannockburn was fought, and the armies of England were defeated by Bruce.

"I looked, and so fresh and bright was the verdure that it seemed to me as if the earth was still fertilized with the blood of those who fell in that desperate struggle for the crown of fell in that desperate struggle for the crown of Scotland. Not far from this spot was shown us where Wallace was defeated at the battle of Falkirk. This region is now the scene of another and unbloody warfare—the warfare between the free church and the government credit. Country Merchants may rely upon the above statechurch. Close to the church of the establishment, at the foot of the rock of Stirling, the soldiers of the free church have erected their place of worship, and the sound of hammers rom the unfinished interior could be heard almost up to the castle."

VIEW FROM THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT. The Rev. Dr. Durbin, in his late interesting work

and broken, her bulwarks partly carried The world has nothing like it. To the east is now in use, and obviates the inconvenience experienced lies the ancient city, enveloped in a thin vapor, expense, without material alteration of existing machinery which just suffices to hide the deformities of the which just suffices to hide the deformities of the will give any information desired in relation thereto.—
place, while a thousand domes and minarets, Agents will also be employed for the sale of wheels in difof graceful proportions, their gilded crescents glittering in the sunbeams, rise up to complete the vision of beauty. I turned from gazing on it to look upon the rocky plain immediately around the pyramid. There, deeply buried in the rock, now covered with sand and rubbish. lie the dead of four thousand years ago. It is, indeed, a vast necropolis. It seemed as though I were among the earliest born of men. From ments of science, art, and wisdom, to Greece, to Europe, to America. I felt as a child, born after unnumbered generations, returned to the

> desolate." A CHEAP BREAKFAST. A son of Erin, at Schenectady, heard the breakfast bell ring on

home of his ancestors, and behold! it was all

"Sure, captain, dear,' said he, 'an' what 'il ye 'Only a cent and a half a mile, and found'

replied the captain. 'An' is it the vittles ye mane to find, sure?

'Yes, and if you're going along, go down to Pat didn't want to be told a second time

but having descended into the cabin and made 'What do you want to stop for?' induired

the captain. 'How far have we come, jist?' asked Pat.

Only a little over a mile.'

Pat thereupon handed the captain two cents, and coolly told him that he believed he would not go any farther with him, as Judy would by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore,

The joke was so good, that the captain took the two cents, ordered the boat to be stopped, helped Pat ashore, and told him that should

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS JOHNSON LUNT.

AS Just Received, in addition to his former Large Stock, the best, most complete and extensive as-Stock, the best, most complete and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS ever brought to this place, consisting of Heavy Milled Goods for Over Conts.

Broadcloths, Cussimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Vestings,

LADIES DRESS GOODS

Rich Cashmere Thibet, Brochee Delhi; a large assortment of Heavy Plaid and Nett Shawle, very cheap. PRINTS! PRINTS!! An extensive assortment, ranging from 64 to 25 cents, some of which are of Elegant Putterns. CLOAK GOODS!

A great variety, consisting of Gala Plaids; Robroys; Orleans cloth; creason, scarlet, cherry, and drab Nazarine; blue and black Thibet cloths; Heavy Silk Warp Alpaceas; Merinoes, and Light Broadcloths, &c.

Domestic Flannel; Red, Yellow, and White, English do., Double Width; Cotton and Wool, and Cotton do.: Scotch and Russia Diaper; Stripes Sheetings; Tickings; Plaid, Striped and plain Lindseys; Brown, White, and Colored Linen Table Covers; Worsted do.; Gloves: Hosiery; Umbrellas; and all other articles usually found at a Dry Goods Street. at a Dry Goods Store.

All of the above articles will be sold as cheap as can be

purchased in this place, at No. 3, Merchants' Row, Water Street, Augusta.

I. H. MOORE, Saddle, Harness, & Trunk Maker, Opposite the Mansion House, Stale st., Augusta,

EEPS constantly on hand and for sale, Saddles, Harnesses, Trunks, Collars, Valises, &c. &c. All which will be sold cheap for cash. Also-All kinds of repairing done with neatness and ispatch.
December 1st, 1845.

White Lead and Oil. ST received a large and fresh supply of White Lead and Linseed Oil, warranted first quality, and will be sold very low by

H. J. SELDEN & CO. will be sold very low by Hallowell, Nov. 1s1, 1845.

Cigars. LARGE SUPPLY of those extra Round and Flat A Regalias, just received by Hallowell, Nov. 8, 1845. SELDEN & CO.

New Arrival of Hard Ware. AT No. 4, PHENIX BUILDINGS.

W. FAIRBANKS is now receiving his Fall Importations of Birmingham and Sheffield Hardware and Saddlery Goods, Such as Files and Rasps, Chisels and Gonges, Plane Irons, Brace and Bitts, "Groves & Son's" hand and back Saws, TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY, direct from the manufacturers, also plated, brass, japanned and tinned

SADDLERY GOODS, Such as terretts, pad hooks, buckles of various patterns

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IMPROVED WATER WHEEL. THE subscriber having purchased the right of making using, and vending Howd's Improved Water Wheel,

ment and are invited to call.

Augusta, Sept. 9, 1845.

enclosed they are perfectly guarded, and are not, like other wheels, in any way affected by ice. The power of the wheel is in proportion to its size, and consequently it may be adapted to any amount of power required; it obviates a large amount of friction which so much retards other wheels; and from its peculiar construction, the same amount of power may, under proper management, be obtained from a high and low head of water. In uniform steadiness of motion it suppasses all other wheels.

The subscriber will attend to the sale of these wheels and ferent parts of the State. I. G. JOHNSON.

(C)-The above wheels are also for sale by ALLEN LAN-BARD, Esq., at the Augusta Foundry.
Augusta, July 1, 1845.

New Goods and Cheap

NOW OPENING at the SCYTHE FACTORY STORE, North Wayne, a larger lot and better assortinent of DRY GOODS than has ever before been offered in a Country Store in this region.

Also, W. I. GOODS, CROCKERY and GLASS the plains before me had gone forth the ele- WARE, &c. &c., all of which will be sold cheap for cash or country produce.
100 round HOGS and 500 bushels of Wheat are vanted, for which a fair price will be paid; Also, 5000

> North Wayne, Nov. 4, 1845. Shawls and Dress Goods.

bushels Charcoal.

JUST RECEIVED and now opening, a complete assortment of Shawls and Dress Goods. Ladies in pursuit of the articles will save fifty per cent. by calling on LANCEY & SHATTUCK, No. 2, Bridge's Block, Water Stree

Figs, Raisins, and Grapes. 400 BOXES Fresh Raisins; 20 dozen Grapes, all of superior quality, for sale low by Dec. 1, 1845. 49 J. E. LADD.

THE MAINE TOWNSMAN and Probate Directory, second edition; containing one hundred additional pages of Probate and Miscellaneous Forms. For sale by EDWARD FENNO.

Freedom Notice. THIS is to certify that I have sold and relinquished to my son, ALBION NUTTING, the remainder of the time that he will be a minor, that he may transact business for himself; and I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

SETH NUTTING.

Augusta, Nov. 29, 1845.

wait her breakfast, not knowing that he had breakfasted out!

The joke was so good, that the captain took

The joke was so good, that the captain took

Goods, Goods,-New Goods VERY LOWIII

THE subscriber having just returned from Boston, where, with his goods before on hand, he made such purchases as render his stock very large and complete; and being very anxious to sell off his entire stock before Spring, feels assured that, if done, it must be at very low prices. In accordance with this view he will sell his new stock very low, and he thinks, at least as low generally, as many who offer to sell at cost. Among his stock, too numerous to mention, he would

For Ludies' Cloaks and Dresses,—20 pieces Alpacea, Lustre, Indiana, and Thibet cloths; Amazonian Plaid, a rich and beautiful article; French Merinoes; Rob

For Dresses, -Rep. and Cashmere de Cossee; a variety Mouselain and Crape De Laines; Zenobias, Eolian, Roamelias, Chameleon Brocades; Lunettas, &c. &c.

Roanelias, Chameleon Brocades; Lunettas, &c. &c. Calicoes,—A large variety, some very beautiful. Shawls,—Super. and common Linseys.
For Gent's Top. Coats,—Super. blue black and blue BeaverCloths, and Cassimeres of various colors. Also, Super. German, English and American Broadcloths; Plain and Fancy Dos Skins; Tweeds; common and extra Cassimeres and Satinetts—a large assortment.

Paner Hangings.

Paper Hangings. A large assortment of School Books and Stationery; Watts, Select, and Methodist Hymn Books; Village Hymns, and a variety of other Books. Crockery and Glass Ware, Hard Ware, Tea Trays, and

General assortment of Groceries.
For cash, or other good pay, or approved credit.
SAMUEL CHANDLER. Winthrop, November 17, IS45.

Farms for Sale.

A FARM situated in the town of Garland, in the County of Penobscot, containing about 120 acres, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturage and woodland, with a good and sufficient or the state of the county of the state of the county to the state of the county to the state of the stat chard; and there is now kept on said Farm seventy sheep, eleven head of horned cattle and a horse, and will be in condition to keep more stock next year; is well fenced, af-fording suitable and sufficient water, good and sufficient buildings, and within 5 and 8 miles of three cloth manufacturing establishments. The subscriber will take in payment a part in having sheep kept, a small part at the time of giving possession in cash, and the remainder with

Also-A Farm in the town of Dover, in the shire town of Piscataquis County, and five miles from the flourishing villages of Foxcroft and Dover, and about 4 mile from the Bangor stage road leading to said villages and a Post Office; this Farm contains about 90 acres of excellent unbroken land, well wooded, with first rate tillage land, good mowing and pasturing and a thrifty young orchard, producing about 100 bushels of apples, well feaced, and a large growth of cedar capable of affording sufficient fencing for the whole farm, and a large surplus to spare; cuts a-bout 20 tons of hay. Conditions of sale will be about one third part cash down and the remainder to a liberal credit

with mortgage security. Those wishing to purchase a farm may be assured that they can scarcely fail of being suited in one or the other of these farms after an examination for themselves, as they will find all the conveniences and privileges above related, as the subscriber well knows, to one unacquainted, viewing and scrutinizing over the premises aforesaid, will be the best recommendations.

For further information enquire of the subscriber living on the farm in Garland. A. L. BARTON. September 15, 1845.

SPLENDID FARM.

THE subscriber, wishing to change his residence, offers for sale the Farm on which he lives; it is situated in the town of Alna, County of Lincoln, upon the Tide Waters of Sheepscot River, only five miles above vossel navigation. The lot contains about 200 acres of land, one half of which is covered with a beautiful and very valuable growth of Wood and Lumber, consisting of Hemlock and Pine, Red and White Oak, Soft and Hard Wood, all of which is accessible at any season of the year and in the immediate vicinity of a good market. The resiis now prepared to manufacture and put into operation, at short notice, the said wheels in the State of Maine.

The above wheels, being constructed of Cast Iron, are of superior durability. From the manner of their being to satisfy our most enterprising and extensive husbandmen. It is capable of making two choice farms. The

> will also be made easy to purchasers. The subscriber will be happy to answer inquiries in relation to the foregoing, and would also take the liberty to refer to the follow-

Carlton Dole, Esq., Lot Myrick, M. D., Ezekiel Holmes, Esq., Selisha J. Ford, M. D., Gardiner. Col. John Glidden, Newcastle. Mrnasseh H. Smith, Esq., Warren. Col. James Ford, Gray.
Stephen Coker, Esq., Newburyport.
Peleg W. Chandler. Esq., Boston.
John C. Dodge, Esq., Cambridgeport.
Rev. Benj. F. Barrett, New York. Alna, September, 1845.

American Hardware. W. FAIRBANKS has just received a large assortment of American Hardware Goods, which will be sold lower than can be purchased on the riv-er, for cash, at No. 4, Phoenix Buildings, Water street.

Woolens! Woolens!

THE Largest Stock of Cloths, Beavers, Cassimeres Satinetts, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods ever offered in Kennebec, will be found at BOSWORTH'S Cloth, Clothing, Tailoring and Gentlemen's Fernishing Store, No. 5 Bridge's Block, Water St. Augusta.

LOST!

A GLASS DECANTER of peculiar construction, having five apartments, valuable as a specimen of glass ware and as being the gift of a friend, was taken by some person at the time of the fire, on the 29th ult. Whoever has it will confer a favor by returning it to WM. WOART.

SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly for sale by EDWARD FENNO. H. J. SELDEN & CO.,

Augusta, Nov. 18, 1845.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Manufacturers' Articles, Dye-stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Window Glass, &c., (HALLOWELL, ME.)

Peters & Goldthwait's Fashionable Tailoring Establishment, Corner of Bridge and Water Streets, Augusta, Maine

Lancey & Shattuck. Dealers in English, French, German and American Dry Goods,

No. 2, Bridge's Block, Water-st. opposite the bridge, Augusta. SLATES of all sizes, for sale by
48 EDWARD FENNO.



DEAFNESS CURED. SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deaf-ness, Pains, and discharge of Matter from the ears price \$1,75. For sale by Augusta, Jan. 8, 1845.

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